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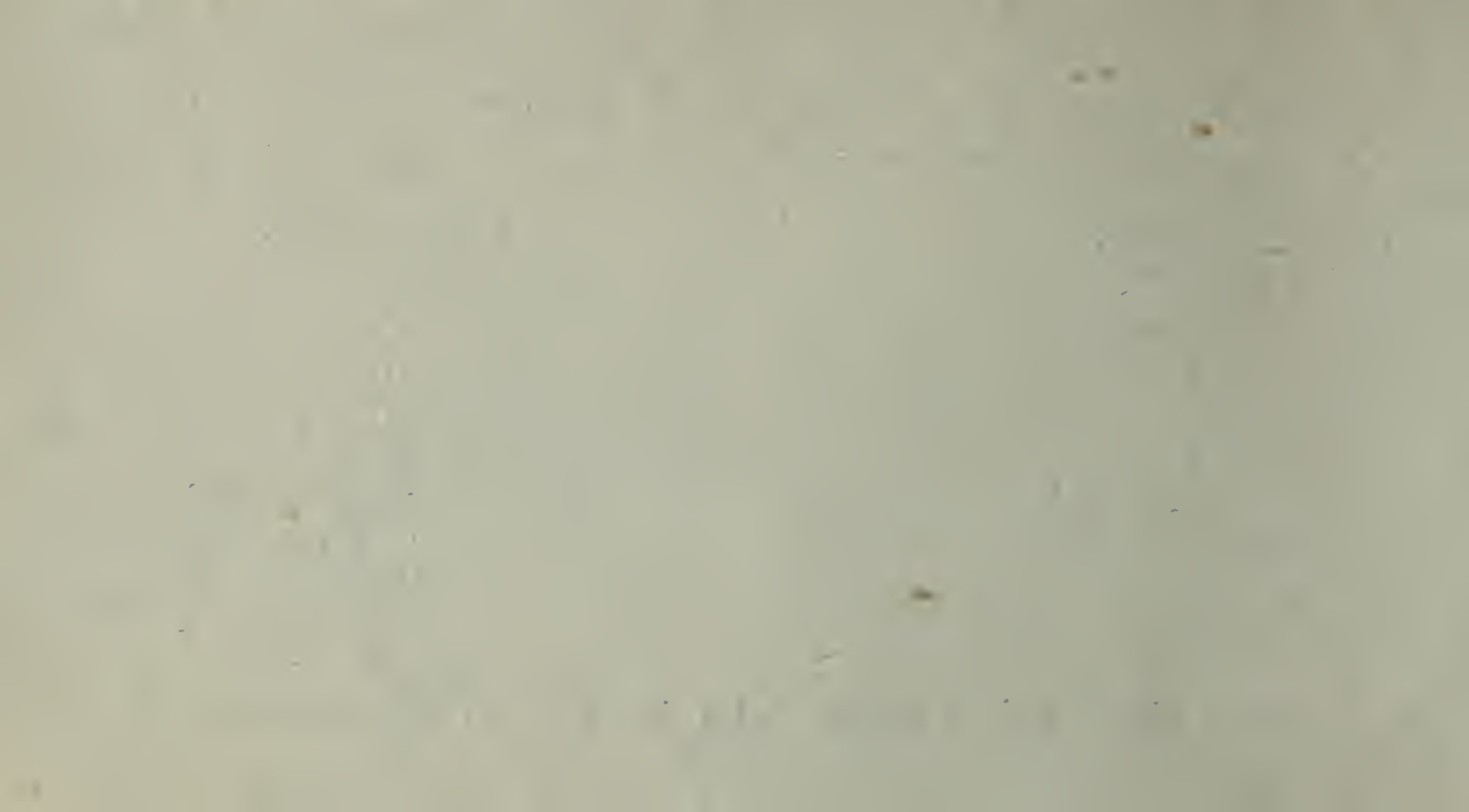
Correction Slip No. 9.

In the case of meters owned by the Municipal Committee a meter rent on the following scale.

<i>Size of ferrule.</i>	<i>Monthly rent.</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch.	Rs. 2.
3-8 inch.	„ 2.
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	„ 2.
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch.	„ 2-8.
1 inch.	„ 3-8.
Over two inch.	At the rate of Rs. 2 for every inch or fraction of an inch.

These charges shall include also the cost of all alterations repairs and renewals.

(Notification No. 5417-Education, dated 25th August 1920.)



Correction Slip.

Substitute the following for clause 2 in Rule 2 Part I of the Water Supply Bye-laws on page 256 of the Bye-laws' book:--

“ Any person wishing to draw water from a public stand-post for building purposes, shall first obtain the written permission of the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, and shall pay for the water so drawn according to the value of the work for which it is utilised , at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value of the building estimated by the Municipal Engineer.”

(Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 3854—Education dated 22nd June 1920.)

14-A. ~ Permission to build chhajjas and chhajja verandahs projecting on *private land* will ordinarily be granted, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled :—

1. The proposed chhajja must be not less than 2 feet wide.
2. No portion of the proposed chhajja may be less than 1·2 feet from the ground.
3. The clear roadway, *i.e.* chhajja to chhajja, must be not less than 10 feet.

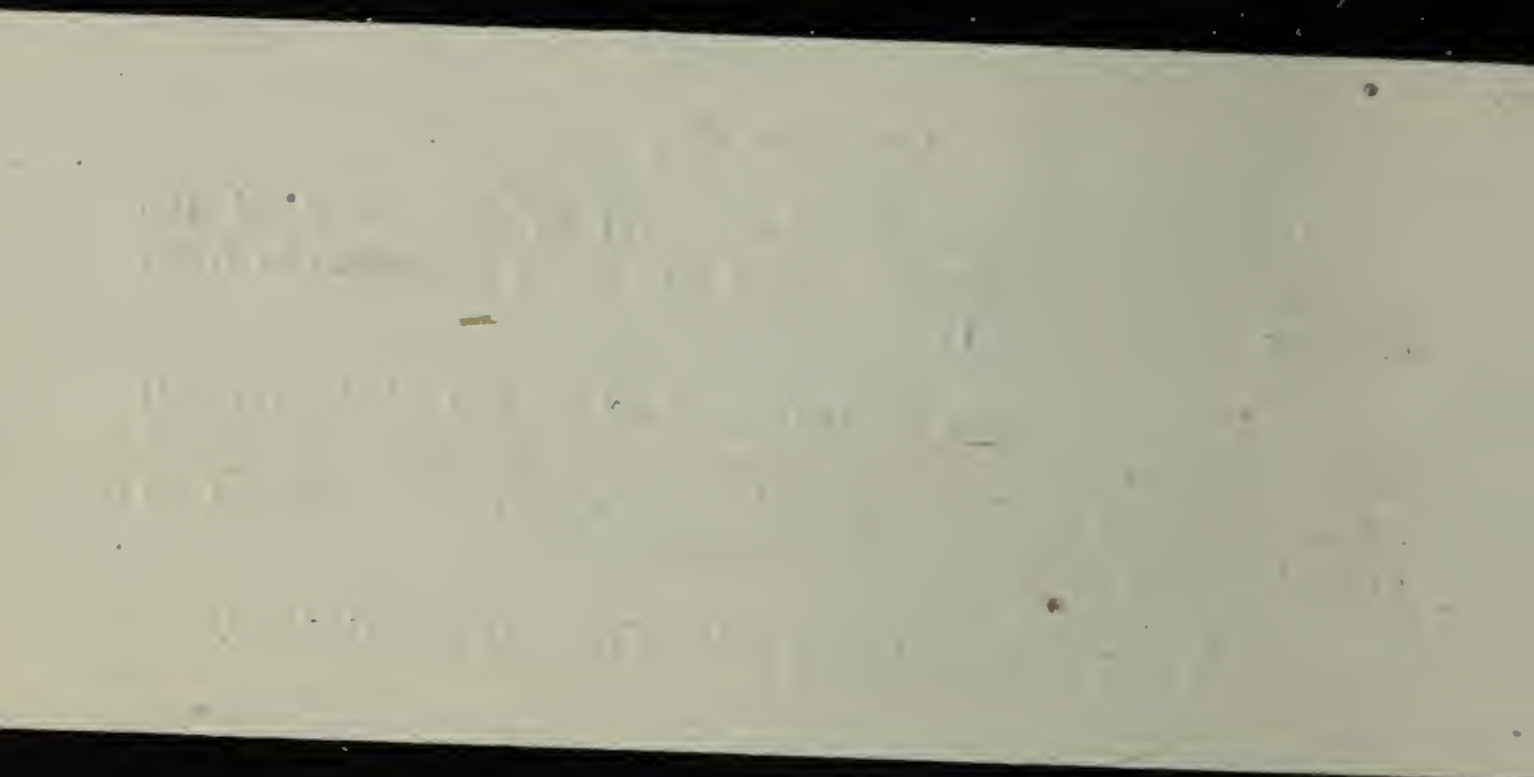
(Passed at a Special Meeting held on 24th June 1919,)

Correction Slip.

Add the following as Sub-Section (i) in Section 2 of the Directions for the placing of takhts and use of chabutras in front of shops etc. (Page 177)

(i) "No application for the use of takhts and chabutras will be sanctioned except on payment in advance by the applicant of a sum equivalent to twelve month's rent which shall remain in deposit during the holder's occupancy."

Passed at a Special Meeting held on the 9th March 1920.



Ward No. 1.

4. Gali Panja from Panja proper to Ganda Nala.

Ward No. 3.

1. Gandi Gali from Chhatta Jan Nisar Khan to Phatak Habash Khan.

Ward No. 4.

4. Gali Anar.
5. Bazar Guliyan.
6. Dharampura.
8. Chhipiwara Kalan.

Ward No. 6.

4. Naya Bazar.
7. Kucha Rahman from Chandni Chowk to Ballimaran.

Ward No. 7.

6. Mohalla Niaryan, Chah Jangli, Gali Sawar Khan.
7. Katra Hiddu.

Ward No. 8.

7. Basti Ghosian Boriawalan.

Ward No. 10.

3. Kalyan Pura.

Ward No. 11.

2. Khirki Tafazzal Husain Khan.

(The above lanes have been omitted from the list of 15 ft. lanes, vide Resolutions Nos. 6 & 7 of the Ordinary Meetings of the Committee held on the 4th November 1919 and 25th November 1919, respectively.)

“In future the flags should only be lent on very special occasions and with the sanction of the President.”

(Vide Resolution No. 12 of an Ordinary Meeting held on 25th November 1919.)

Correction Slip No. 6.

*Addenda to the Provident Fund Rules on page 147 of the
Bye-laws' Book,*

"The Provident Fund Rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, in letter No. 655-Edu: dated the 27th January 1914, shall affect only those servants whose salary is not less than Rs. 20 per mensem."

(Chief Commissioner's Memo No. 4165-Edu: dated the 3rd July 1920).

Correction Slip No. 7.

The First para of rule 33 of the Building Byelaws on page 15 of the Byelaws' book shall read as follows:—

"The height of storeys shall be not less than as follows:—"

(Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2785-Edu: dated the 3rd May 1920).

Correction Slip No. 8.

Add the following after rule 2 Part I of the Water Supply Bye-laws on page 256 of the Bye-laws' Book :—

"The cost of water used for consolidation of Roads be charged at $\frac{1}{4}$ % instead of $\frac{1}{8}$ % on per hundred cubic feet of material used for road consolidation."

(Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 5305 Education dated the 21st August 1920).

Bye-laws for the Appointment of Persons residing within the Municipality of Delhi as Agents to represent the Owners of Buildings or Lands in that Municipality who are absent from Municipal limits.

*Under Section 188 (f), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911,
Approved by the Chief Commissioner vide his Noti-
fication No. 7458-Education dated 30th
September 1913.*

1. Every owner of a building or land situated within Municipal limits whose ordinary residence is outside the Municipality or who being ordinarily resident within the Municipality is absent therefrom for ninety days or upwards shall appoint, in the manner hereinafter set forth, a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality to be his agent for all the purposes of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, or any bye-law, direction, rule or order made thereunder.

2. The Committee, if it considers that any owner of a building or land situated within the Municipal limits absents himself from the Municipal area to such an extent as to cause inconvenience to Municipal administration, may, by notice, require such owner to appoint within fifteen days, in the manner hereinafter set forth, a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality to be his agent for all the purposes of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, or any bye-law, direction, rule or order made thereunder.

3. Every owner, who is bound by bye-law 1 or required by notice under bye-law 2 to appoint an agent, shall intimate to the Secretary of the Committee in writing the name of such agent, and when such agent shall have intimated to the Secretary of the Committee in writing his willingness to serve, the owner shall be deemed to have complied with bye-law 1 or notice under bye-law 2.

4. The Committee may serve notices upon, or demand payment of its dues from such agent instead of upon or from his principal and the principal shall thereupon become liable as if the notice had been served upon, or the demand made from him personally.

5. Any owner of a building or land situated within Municipal limits who fails to appoint an agent in the manner required by bye-laws 1, 2 and 3 shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to punishment with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Directions for the holding of Municipal Auctions.

Passed at General Meeting of 22nd February 1916.

1. If the value of the articles to be sold at one time is in the opinion of the Secretary not more than Rs. 50, the auction shall be held by the Municipal Tahsildar.

2. If the value exceeds Rs. 50, two members of the Committee shall be requested to attend the auction, but in the event of neither of them being present at the time fixed, the auction shall be held by the senior official of the Municipality present.

Bye-laws for the Inspection and proper Regulation of Bakeries.

Under Sections 188 (e) (i) and 199 (i), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911. Approved by the Chief Commissioner vide his Notification No. 4951-Education dated 26th July 1915.

1. For the purpose of these bye-laws "Bakery" means any place in which bread, biscuits or other such food of an European type is prepared or baked for sale.

2. No privy, ash-pit, or drain shall be allowed with in or shall communicate with a bakery.

3. No drain or pipe for carrying off sullage water or sewage shall have an opening within a bakery.

4. All the inside walls, and all the ceilings or roofs of a bakery whether plastered or not, and all passages and stair-cases within a bakery, shall be lime-washed at least once in every 6 months, and more often if the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee so directs; and the floor, and all kneading troughs, tables and utensils in the bakery shall be thoroughly scrubbed and washed with water daily.

5. No person shall dwell or sleep in a bakery.

6. There shall not be kept inside a bakery any *hookah* or any materials for smoking, or any bedding or soiled clothes or other articles not required for the purposes of the bakery.

7. No person other than employees of the bakery or an inspecting officer of the Municipal Committee shall be allowed to enter a bakery.

8. No animal shall be kept in a bakery.

9. All flour, dough and other material used in preparing the products of a bakery and the products of a bakery shall be kept in clean receptacles and covered with a clean cover.

10. No person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease or from open sores shall be employed in a bakery.

11. Every bakery shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of any officer of the Municipal committee appointed in this behalf.

12. Any person who commits a breach of these bye-laws or abets the commission of such breach, shall on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Rules for the setting apart of bathing places for women on the banks of the Jumna river.

Under Section 106 (1), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Rule 1.—The place on the west bank of the river Jumna shown in the plan laid on the table before the Committee is set apart for the use of women only.

(Passed at a Special Meeting held on 23rd July 1918.)

Rule 2.—All men except the authorised Ghatwalas or Jumna Patrs (who by religious custom are authorised to attend women bathing) are hereby prohibited from entering upon or bathing at the place specified above when women are bathing there. This rule does not apply to boys of 10 years or under.

Rule 3.—Any person infringing these rules shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

(Passed at a Special Meeting held on the 27th May 1913.)

Bye-laws to regulate the posting of Bills and Advertisements.

*Under Section 188 (n), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.
Approved by the Chief Commissioner vide his Notification No. 5454-Education dated 14th July 1913.*

1. No person shall, without the sanction of the competent authority, stick or cause to be stuck bills, advertisements or notices of any kind upon any building or land or immoveable property of any description, which is the property of His Majesty or of the Municipal Committee or which is under the control of the Municipal Committee.

2. General permission is given to the public to stick bills and notices free of charge on the Municipal notice boards erected at various places within Municipal limits, but in the event of this privilege being abused, the Municipal Committee retains power to withdraw such permission from any individual or company deemed by the Municipal Committee to be at fault.

3. Any person committing a breach of bye-law 1 shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Bye-laws for Registration of Births and Deaths.

Under Section 188 (1) (c), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911. Approved by the Chief Commissioner vide his Notification No. 6119-Education dated 11th August 1913.

1. For the purpose of registration of births and deaths within the limits of the Municipality (intramural and extramural) one or more registry offices shall be established by the Municipal Committee.

2. Two separate registers shall be kept by the Secretary to the Municipal Committee or other officer appointed by the Committee (hereinafter termed the Registrar) in that behalf in which the particulars required by bye-laws 9—11 as to births and deaths respectively shall be duly entered within forty-eight hours of receipt. These registers shall be open during office hours to inspection by any inhabitant of the Municipality and the Registrar shall be bound to give on application and free of cost certified extract therefrom to persons interested; provided that a fee of four annas per year will be charged for searching for an entry of a birth or death in cases in which meagre or incorrect information is supplied by an applicant, and such fee shall be paid to the clerk searching for the entry.

3. When a birth or death shall occur, the head of the household, if possible, or a grown up member of the household, and the customary sweeper shall report the occurrence within three days to the Registrar.

4. If a birth or death occur in a household in which there is no grown up member able to report the occurrence, the report shall be made by the sweeper of the Mohalla within which the event took place.

5. In case of births and deaths in dispensaries or hospitals, in jails or other Government institutions within Municipal limits, the officer-in-charge shall cause the report to be made to the Registrar.

6. In the case of births and deaths in institutions not referred to in bye-law 5, such as serais, dharamsalas, hotels, lodging houses, emigration depots, akarahs or bungalhs, the person in charge of such institutions for the time being and the customary sweeper shall make the report.

7. In the case of a dead body found exposed, the officer-in-charge of the Police Station within the jurisdiction of which the body was found, shall, within three days, report the death with, if possible, a certificate from a Medical Officer as to the cause.

8. When the death of a European is reported, the report shall, if possible, be accompanied by a certificate from a Medical Officer as to the cause of death.

9. The following particulars as to births shall be reported and registered.

1. Date of occurrence.
2. Sex of the child.
3. Name of the father.
4. Residence of the father.
5. Occupation, caste and religion (if any) of the father.
6. Name of the informant.
7. Name of the child.
8. Remarks.

NOTE.—Provided that if the name of the child is not known when the report required by bye-law 3 is made, entry 7 may be left blank until the name is reported. In such cases the person reporting the birth should report the name to the Registrar within three months of the birth.

10. The informant may, if he desires, sign or mark the entry in the register. In the case of illegitimate children, particulars (3), (4) and (5) may be withheld at the option of the informant; but the name, residence and caste of the mother shall be given.

11. The following particulars as to death shall be reported and registered :—

1. Day of the month on which death took place.
2. Name of the deceased.
3. Deceased's father's name, or in case of a married woman her husband's name.
4. Sex of deceased.
5. Age of deceased.
6. Occupation, caste and religion of deceased (if any).
7. Residence of deceased.
8. Cause of death (with name of disease).
9. Name of informant.

12. The informant may, if he desires, sign or mark the entry in the register.

13. No person shall wilfully destroy or injure, or cause to be destroyed or injured, any register or book of births or deaths or shall wilfully insert or cause to be inserted in any such register, book or certified copy thereof, any false entry of any birth or death, and no Registrar shall refuse, or without reasonable cause omit, to register any birth or death of which he shall have had due notice.

14. Births and deaths occurring inside the city walls, must be registered at the Town Hall, but in the case of occurrences elsewhere it is optional for the informer to register the occurrence either at the nearest police station in the suburbs, or at the Town Hall.

15. Personal attendance of the informant is unnecessary provided the particulars required by bye-laws 9—11, as to births and deaths respectively are sent by post or otherwise.

Penalties.

16. Any person who shall commit a breach of any of the above bye-laws 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14 shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Bye laws to regulate the construction of buildings.

Under Sections 189 (3) and 190, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911. Approved by the Chief Commissioner vide his Notification No. 3558-Education dated 28th May 1913.

1. For the purposes of these bye-laws:—

- (a) "Masonry Buildings" shall mean buildings of which the external walls are constructed mainly of stone, brickwork, or cement-concrete.
- (b) "Domestic building" means any kind of building whatsoever except a public building or building of a warehouse class.
- (c) "Dwelling house" means a building used or constructed or adapted to be used wholly or principally for human habitation.
- (d) "Inhabited room" means a room in which some person passes the night or which is used as a living room.

2. Every person who intends to erect or re-erect any building shall give notice in writing of such intention in the form prescribed in Schedule I, form A, a copy of which may be obtained free of charge at the Municipal Office, and shall also submit (1) a site plan, (2) a building plan, and (3) the specifications detailed in Schedule I, form B.

3. The site plan must be drawn to a scale of not less than one eighth of an inch to the foot, must be submitted in duplicate, and must show:—

- (a) The direction of the north point.
- (b) The boundaries of the site.
- (c) The position of the site in relation to the neighbouring streets and (by an elevation section) the relative level of the site to the street.
- (d) The position of the proposed building in relation to:—
 - (i) The boundaries of the site.
 - (ii) All adjacent streets, and, in outline, buildings, and premises within a distance of 20 ft. from the boundaries of the site.
- (e) The names if any and width of all streets on which the site abuts and, if known, the names of the owners of all adjoining houses and premises.

- (b) The position, form, and dimensions of all privies, urinals, drains, cesspools, stables, cattle-sheds, cow-houses, wells and other appurtenances of the building.

4. The building plan must be drawn to a scale of not less than one eighth of an inch to the foot, must be sent in duplicate, and must show :—

- (a) The plan of the ground floor, and of every additional floor.
- (b) The position and dimensions of all projections beyond the main walls of the building.
- (c) The position of all drains.
- (d) The plinth-level of the building with reference to the level at the centre of the street on which the front of the proposed building is to abut.

Note—If any person is unable to provide the plans, etc., required by these rules he may apply to the Secretary of the Committee to have them prepared for him, and for this service such fees as may from time to time, be fixed by the Municipal Committee, shall be paid in advance.

5. In addition to the plans and specifications detailed in rule 2, the Committee may also require every person who has submitted an application to erect or re-erect any building to submit elevations and sections of the proposed building, together with full specifications comprising information as to the materials and methods of construction to be used for external walls, party-walls, foundations, roofs, ceilings, floors, stair-cases, bath-rooms, fire-places and chimneys.

6. The plinth of masonry buildings shall be:—

- (a) not less than 2 ft. above the level of the centre of the street or open space on which the front of the building abuts if the ground floor is to be used for human residence or occupation,
- (b) not less than 1 ft. above such level in other cases.

7. No room shall be built below the level of the plinth unless it be a regular *taikhana*.

8. (i) No *chhajja* shall be built to project over public land except on such terms as the Committee shall prescribe.

- (ii) *Chhajja* verandahs shall be built either on the continuation of beams used in the construction of the roof or floors of the building, or on stone corbels (*toras*) built into the wall against which the verandah is to be placed.
- (iii) No such verandah shall be less than 2 ft. wide, nor shall any such verandah be more than 3 ft. wide unless the Committee is satisfied as to its structural stability.

9. Buildings within the city walls shall not be roofed with straw or any other easily inflammable material, and the Committee may, by resolution to take effect 6 weeks after the passing of the resolution, extend the provisions of this rule to other parts of the City.

10. No fire-place to be used as such shall be constructed unless the floor beneath it and around it for a width of 3 ft. has been rendered fireproof by being covered with earthen-ware tiles or concrete with cement plastering or mud.

11. Every fire-place in a masonry building before use as such must be provided with a chimney with an iron, brick-work, or stone-work flue to afford free means of exit for smoke.

12. No flue shall pass less than 1 ft. distant from any walls or structure made of inflammable material except at the point of exit, at which it must be rendered safe by a casing of un inflammable material at least one foot thick.

13. In no building shall any open sewer, or drain, run through any inhabited room.

14. No drain for the disposal of rain-water or house-drainage shall be constructed within the thickness of any wall of any building.

15. All stack-pipes for the disposal of roof-drainage shall be of cast iron.

16. Masonry latrines and privies which are not water-borne shall be so constructed that all solids fall directly into a moveable receptacle of metal or pottery fitting close beneath the seat.

17. A drain shall be provided for every latrine, privy, urinal, bath-room and cooking-place. Such drain shall be constructed of glazed pipes, or other impervious material and shall connect the floor of the latrine, privy, urinal, bath-room or cooking-place with :—

- (a) a Municipal masonry drain, or
- (b) a private cess-pool constructed as hereinafter prescribed.

18. The floor of every latrine, privy and urinal :—

- (a) shall be of masonry, or of tiles, or of cement,
- (b) shall be in every part at a height of not less than 3 inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the latrine, privy or urinal, and
- (c) shall slope to the drain in such a way that liquid will flow off quickly.

19. In every urinal the walls to a height of 3 ft. above the floor, and in every latrine and privy both the seat and the walls to a height of 3 ft. above the floor, shall be of metal or masonry, provided that in the case of a water-closet of European type the seat may be of wood.

20. Every latrine, privy, or urinal shall be provided with adequate ventilation which, in case of a latrine, privy, or urinal situated in or near a building shall be effected by an opening not less than 1 ft. square in area in one of the walls, as near the top of the wall as may be practicable, and communicating directly with the open air.

21. Every latrine or privy shall be so constructed that

- (a) there shall be adequate access thereto for the purpose of cleansing,
- (b) when the outer door thereof is open, the seats shall not be visible from the street or other public place.

22. No privy other than a water-closet of European type shall be placed on any upper floor of a building unless moveable receptacles are provided.

23. No robas shall be constructed.

24. A private cess-pool shall be constructed only :—

- (a) where there is no Municipal masonry drain within 100 feet of the premises for which it is required.
- (b) within the boundaries of private land,
- (c) of masonry with a cast iron moveable covering, and
- (d) so that there shall be adequate access thereto for the purpose of cleansing.

25. No portion of any building in a street in which a line of frontage has been fixed by a resolution of the Committee, shall be built to project beyond such line of frontage.

26. No portion of any building abutting on any street or lane, to which from time to time the Committee may, by resolution, declare this rule to apply, shall be built within $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of what was the centre of such street or lane at the time of the passing of these bye-laws, and no portion of any building abutting on any other street or lane shall be built within 4 ft. of what was the centre of such street or lane at the time of the passing of these bye-laws, provided that when the Municipal Committee has laid down a building line to regulate the frontage of buildings in any street or lane, the Municipal Committee may permit a building to be constructed up to that line irrespective of the distance of any portion of it from the centre of the existing street or lane.

NOTE--The maximum permissible height of the building thus set back shall be reckoned as if the street was already 8 feet or 15 feet wide according to the circumstances. (*Resolution No. 1, Ordinary Meeting dated 8th August 1916.*)

NOTE.—*Jhols* are not be considered as streets for the purposes of building bye-laws under which buildings abutting on narrow lanes are only allowed to be rebuilt when set back so many feet from the centre of the lane. (*Passed at a Special Meeting held on 24th October 1918.*)

27. No dwelling house of not more than two storeys shall have an interior court-yard of a superficial area of less than 100 square feet and no dwelling-house of more than two storeys shall have an interior court-yard of a superficial area of less than 150 square feet.

NOTE—Any portion of a yard covered by a Chajja verandah is to be omitted in a calculation of the area of the yard for the purposes of Rule 27. (*Resolution No. 3 of Special Meeting dated 24th October 1916.*)

28. (i) Every interior court-yard must be raised at least 1 ft. above the level of the nearest street so as to admit of easy drainage into such street.

(ii) Every such interior court-yard must be open to the sky throughout its entire area, and must be kept accessible for the purpose of cleansing, and no structure except iron or wooden fencing for protection against monkeys shall be erected within or above or so as to project over the same.

29. Every room in a domestic building which is intended to be used as an inhabited room shall have a superficial floor area of not less than 100 square feet; and no room in any building, whether the room is used for residential purposes or otherwise shall be less than 10 feet in height (internal measurement).

(The latter half of this rule was added by Resolution of Ordinary Meeting dated 16th July 1918 and approved by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6634-Education dated 13th September 1918.)

30. Every room in a domestic building which is intended to be used as an inhabited room shall be provided for the purpose of light and ventilation with one or more windows, doors or other apertures, of a total area of not less than one-eighth of the floor area, opening directly on to a space not less than 6 feet wide and open to the sky or on to a verandah opening on to such space, and every such door or window shall be so constructed that the whole of it can be opened.

31. The maximum height of a building abutting on any street or lane shall be regulated by the width of such street or lane.

When the width of the street is less than 8 feet the maximum height excluding the height of the plinth shall be 12 feet.

When the width of the street is 8 feet but less than 15 feet the maximum height excluding the height of the plinth shall be 23 feet.

When the width of the street is 15 feet but less than 25 feet the maximum height excluding the height of the plinth shall be 33 feet.

When the width of the street is 25 feet but less than 35 feet the maximum height excluding the height of the plinth shall be 43 feet.

When the width of the street is 35 feet or more, the maximum height excluding the height of the plinth shall be one and a half times the width of the street.

- Provided (a) that if a building is to be erected on a corner plot so as to abut on more than one street, the height of such building shall be regulated by the wider of such streets so far as it will abut on the narrower of such streets to a distance of 35 feet from the wider street.
- (b) that if a building is to be erected in a street opposite to the point where another street joins such street, the maximum height of such building may be increased by half the width of such other street.
- (c) that the Municipal Committee may permit chimneys, minarets of mosques, towers of churches, temples and similar structures to be erected of a height exceeding the maximum height hereinbefore prescribed.
- (d) that the height of *barsatis*, *sai'ans*, and *manitis* to be erected on the rear half of a building shall not be taken into account when calculating the maximum height of the building permissible.
- (e) that the Municipal Committee may, if it think fit, permit *pardah* walls of a maximum height of 6 feet on any single-storeyed building.

32. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 31, no building other than a masonry building shall be of more than 2 storeys and no building at all shall be of more than 5 storeys.

33. In the case of buildings of more than one storey, the height of each storey shall be not less than as follows:—

Storey.	Masonry buildings.	Non-masonry buildings.
1st „	12 feet,	12 ft.
2nd „	11 „	10 „
3rd „	10 „	
4th „	10 „	
5th „	10 „	

34. Any horizontal division of a building so constructed as to be capable of use as a living or sleeping apartment shall be considered to be a storey although such division does not extend over the whole depth or width of the building.

35. The height of storeys shall be reckoned as follows :—

- (a) in the case of single storeyed buildings and of the uppermost storey of buildings of more than one storey, from the level of the upper surface of the floor at any point along the walls within the building to the level of the under side of the tie-beam, or if there is no tie-beam, to the meeting point of the outside walls and roof ;
- (b) in the case of any storey except the uppermost storey of buildings of more than one storey, from the level of the upper surface of the floor to the level of the upper side of the beams or joists on which the floor above rests, or, if the floor above is ceiled, to the level of the under side of the ceiling.

36. In every building no stair-case shall be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, and no step shall have a rise of more than 9 inches or a tread of less than 9 inches measured from the vertical face of the rise.

37. No part of the second or of any higher storey of any building shall be more than 100 feet from some stair-case leading to the ground floor.

38. Every building or part of a building from which there is danger of storm water falling on to any street or foot-path shall be provided with a gutter and a drain pipe made of metal of such construction, stability and capacity that water will neither spill out of them nor leak through them ; and these shall be erected in such a way that no storm water shall fall on to any street or foot-path adjacent to such building or part of a building.

(Approved by the Chief Commissioner vide his Notification No. 5153-Education dated 26th July 1916.)

NOTE.—In cases where strict adherence to these bye-laws would involve the Municipal Committee in liability of payment of excessive compensation under Section 196 (2) of Act III of 1911, the Committee may, if it think fit, grant permission to erect buildings in contravention of the bye-laws.

SCHEDULE I.**Form A.**

Form of Notice of intention to erect or re-
erect a building.

From _____

To _____

THE SECRETARY,
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
DELHI.

Dated _____ 191 .

$\frac{I}{We}$ hereby give you notice that $\frac{I}{we}$ intend to $\frac{erect}{re-erect}$

a _____ storeyed building in _____

Street, Ward No. _____ in accordance with the bye-laws

made under Section 190, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

$\frac{I}{We}$ attach:—

- (a) plans and elevations in duplicate as required by the bye-laws under Section 189 (3), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911,
- (b) a specification of the proposed building.

Signature _____

Form B.

Specification of Proposed Building.

- (a) in case of re-erection of a house, the house number
of the house to be re-erected _____
- (b) the purpose of which it is intended to use the
building _____
- (c) the materials to be used in construction of the
walls _____
- (d) the number of storeys of which the building will
consist _____
- (e) the position and dimensions of all doors, windows,
and ventilation openings _____
- (f) the approximate number of inhabitants proposed
to be accommodated _____
- (g) the number of latrines to be provided _____
- (h) whether the site has been built upon before or not:
if so, when did the previous buildings cease to be
fit for occupation _____

Signature _____

Directions regarding the Disposal of Building Applications.

Passed at a Special Meeting held on 30th June 1915.

PART I.—RULES OF PROCEDURE.

1. The Executive Department shall keep a special register in a suitable form regarding building applications.

2. All building applications received whether by post or otherwise shall be sent at once to the Executive Department where they will be entered in the register.

3. If any application, plan, or specification is not in accordance with the Committee's bye-laws under Section 189, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, the defects should be noted, the application, etc., returned to the applicant and the applicant informed as to what defects exist; such information should be given on the form shown in Appendix A. The application should be formally rejected pending receipt of further information.

4. The Tahsildar shall cause to be noted in a prominent place on the application the latest date before which the Committee must dispose of the application.

5. The Tahsildar shall cause to be noted by the Nazul Department on each application which is in proper form whether the proposed buildings contemplate an encroachment on land vested in the Municipal Committee.

6. The Tahsildar shall also cause to be noted whether the plans and specifications appear to contemplate any breach of the building bye-laws under Section 190, Municipal Act, or of any general directions of the Committee regarding buildings. He shall record a special note as to whether the proposed building will interfere with any frontage line of buildings which has been fixed by the Committee.

He shall also report, if the proposed building will be erected within 5 feet of any existing line of wire intended to convey electric current. (*Passed at a Special Meeting held on 18th September 1917.*)

[When any person applies for permission to build or rebuild any building, inquiry shall be made from what source he proposes to draw water for the operation.]

7. The Tahsildar shall then forward the application to the Health Officer who shall record his opinion regarding the sanitary arrangements generally and particularly about the privies and house drains and connection of the same with the public drains and sewers. The application, etc., shall then be returned to the Tahsildar.

8. The Tahsildar shall lay all such applications with his remarks and those of the Health Officer before the Building Sub-committee. He may in particular cases bring any application he thinks necessary to the notice of the Secretary before sending it to the Building Sub-committee.

9. The Building Sub-committee shall consider such applications and after perusing the file shall pass such order as the bye-laws and directions warrant.

10. The Resolution of the Building Sub-committee shall go to an Ordinary Meeting of the Committee for final disposal. The orders of the Committee shall be communicated to the applicant in the form shown in Appendix B with which shall be forwarded a copy of the plans as amended by the Committee. A copy of such form shall be placed on each file.

PART II.—RULES OF PRINCIPLE.

11. The Building Sub-committee shall strictly enforce the Building Bye-laws in all cases except where strict adherence to the bye-laws would involve the Committee in liability for payment of excessive compensation under Section 196 (2) of Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911.

12. Permission to construct *chhajlis* of a maximum width of 6 inches and fixed *jhamps* projecting not more than 18 inches over public land may be given in the case of all streets or lanes of a width of not less than 8 feet, provided that no portion of any *jhamp* shall be at a height of less than 10 ft. from the ground.

13. Permission to construct steps projecting over public land may be given in the case of all streets or lanes in which there are Municipal side drains, on the following conditions :—

- (i) that such steps shall be *toredar*, of the type approved by the Municipal Committee, and of a maximum length of 5 feet ;
- (ii) that such steps shall not project beyond the drain ;
- (iii) that an annual rent of 8 annas shall be paid for each such step.

14-A. ~ Permission to build chhajjas and chhajja verandahs projecting on *private land* will ordinarily be granted, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled :—

1. The proposed chhajja must be not less than 2 feet wide.
2. No portion of the proposed chhajja may be less than 12 feet from the ground.
3. The clear roadway, *i.e.* chhajja to chhajja, must be not less than 10 feet.

(Passed at a Special Meeting held on 24th June 1919,)

14. Permission to construct *chhajjas* and *chhajja* verandahs projecting over public land may be given only in the case of streets of a width of not less than 20 feet, on the following conditions :—

- (i) that such *chhajjas* shall be of a uniform width of 3 feet ;
- (ii) that no portion of such *chhajjas* or *chhajja* verandahs shall be at a height of less than 12 feet from the ground ;
- (iii) that an annual rent shall be paid according to the rates shown in Appendix C (1). (*Resolution No. 8 of Ordinary Meeting dated 19th February 1918*).

15. Permission to construct *saibans* projecting over public land may be given only in the case of streets of a width of not less than 25 ft. on the following conditions :—

- (i) that such *saibans* shall project not more than 6 feet from the main wall of the building to which they are attached.
- (ii) that no portion of such *saibans* shall be at a height of less than 9 feet from the ground,
- (iii) that such *saibans* shall not be supported by pillars or props resting on public land, and
- (iv) that an annual rent shall be paid according to the rates shown in Appendix C (2);

provided that no permission shall be given to erect such *saibans* attached to the ground-floor of a building unless such *saibans* will project over a *patri*.

16. Permission to construct bow-windows projecting over public land may be given only in cases of streets of a width of not less than 10 ft. on the following conditions :—

- (i) that such bow-windows shall project not more than 1 ft. 6 in. from the main wall of the building ;
- (ii) that no portion of such bow-window shall be at a height of less than 12 feet from the ground.

NOTE.—Rent is not to be charged for *saibans* which project on Municipal *chabutras* for which rent is already paid. (*Resolution No. 9 of Ordinary Meeting held on 12th March 1918*).

17. Permission to construct *chabutras* projecting over public land shall not be given to private individuals. If such *chabutras* are deemed necessary by the Committee, the Committee will itself construct them and charge rent for their use.

18. In addition to seeing that the Building Bye-laws for the time being in force are observed the members of the Building Sub-committee are directed to enforce the principles set forth below:—

- (a) No building should be permitted on any site within the city walls which has been unoccupied for three years (*vide* Section 196 of the Municipal Act) unless the Health Officer has certified that such building will not cause congestion.
- (b) Where necessary for the passage of vehicles or animals over a public drain, due provision should be made by the applicant to protect the drain in a manner which will not interfere with its cleaning. Iron hinged flaps not more than 2 ft. wide should be provided.
- (c) Endeavours should be made by the Building Sub-committee to ensure that verandahs which are to be built in streets should be at a uniform level and that all projections from buildings whether verandahs or *saibans* should be of a uniform width.

19. The Building Sub-committee should remember that the foregoing are general instructions for guidance, but in special cases where improvements are being effected these rules may be relaxed. For instance, the Committee would not necessarily oppose the building of a covered colonnade over the *patri* of a broad street provided it was extended along a long line of buildings.

20. Applications for permission to build *kachcha* houses outside the city walls need only be accompanied by a sight plan and not by a building plan. Applications to rebuild such houses need not be accompanied by a plan. (*Passed at a Special Meeting held on 31st January 1917.*)

PART III.

DIRECTIONS REGARDING THE DISPOSAL OF CASES GOVERNED BY SECTION 195 PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT 1911.

1. Whenever the Secretary of the Committee receives information that any person has begun building without having obtained the sanction of the Municipal Committee, he shall issue a notice to the offender requiring him to stop building at once and to file the necessary plans and specifications prescribed by the bye-laws within 15 days. If the offender fails to comply with the notice within the period allowed and continues to build, he shall

in the discretion of the Secretary be prosecuted, and the case shall be sent to the Building Sub-committee which shall recommend the issue of a notice under Section 195 to demolish the unauthorised building.

2. In all other cases of unauthorised building, the Building Sub-committee shall recommend:—

(a) that sanction be granted for what is unobjectionable and in conformity with the building bye-laws on payment within ten days of a penalty amounting as a rule to not more than 3 per cent of the value of the unauthorised building, and if the penalty is not paid within the allotted period the issue of a notice to demolish the unauthorised building ;

(b) that a notice be issued under Section 195 to demolish whatever has been built that is objectionable as traversing the building bye-laws or as constituting an encroachment upon public land or for any other reason.

3. When the Secretary receives information that any building is being built in contravention of the plans sanctioned by the Committee or of the terms on which sanction was granted, he shall issue a notice to the builder informing him that he continues building at his own risk. The case shall then be referred to the Building Sub-committee which shall make the same recommendations in respect of the contravention of sanctioned plans as in the case of other unauthorised building as laid down in rule 2.

4. In cases in which any person has erected or reerected any building or a portion of a building contrary to or without permission, such building or rebuilding shall not be condoned until the offender has filed correct plans of a building as required by the Building Bye-laws.

5. If plans in dispute have been prepared by Municipal agency, and the Committee decides that any portion of the building has been erected without or contrary to permission, the Committee shall not condone such an offence until the offender has paid (in addition to any other penalty) the fees prescribed in the directions for the granting of copies and permission to inspect Municipal records.

(Rules 4 & 5 were passed at a Special Meeting held on 24th Jan. 1917.)

APPENDIX A:

Objection Form.

Dated the _____ 191 .

Application of _____

Son of _____

Residing at _____

Ward No. _____

Returned to the applicant with the remark that the application cannot be considered until proper plans are submitted and defect No. ———— noted below, in respect of which objection is taken. is removed.

Secretary,
Municipal Committee Delhi.

1. Duplicate (a) site plan } wanting.
 (b) building plan }
2. Item———of specification, Form B, wanting.
2. Direction of north point not shown.
4. Boundaries of the site not shown.
5. Position of the site in relation to the neighbouring streets not shown.
6. Relative level of the site to the street not shown.
7. Position of the proposed building in relation to the boundaries of the site not shown.
8. Position of the proposed building in relation to adjacent streets, buildings, or premises within a distance of 20 feet from the boundaries of the site not shown.
9. Names if any and width of streets on which the site abuts not shown.
10. Names of owners of adjoining houses and premises not shown.
11. Position, form and dimensions of* ————— not shown.
12. Position of drains not shown.
13. Plinth level of the building with reference to the level at the centre of the nearest street not shown.
14. Plan of the † ————— floor not given.

* *Pricies, urinals, drains, cesspools, stables, cattlesheds
cowhouses, wells, projections beyond main walls.*

† Ground, first, second, third, fourth, fifth.

APPENDIX B.

Building Permit. House No. _____

(Statement regarding the general conditions subject to which the permit is given, in English, Urdu or Hindi. Where English and any other language are both used, the English text must be regarded as authoritative.)

The permission accorded is accorded under Section 189 of the Municipal Act only; it must not be construed as affecting, in any way, the right of the Government or of the Committee or of any local authority or of any private person or firm to the land upon which permission has been sought to build or to any easement connected therewith.

Permission is granted to _____ son of _____
 caste _____ Mohalla _____ to _____^{erect}
^{re-erect} a Building
 in Ward No. _____ at the site shown in the plan submitted with his application dated _____, in accordance with the plans and specifications filed, as corrected by the Committee, of which the duplicates are herewith returned, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)

Dated Delhi,

Secretary,

The _____ 191 .

Municipal Committee.

NOTE A.—The permit is available for one year only. If the Building is commenced in contravention of the orders, the Committee may require it to be demolished or altered in such manner as they may deem fit. The whole of the expenditure on this account must be borne by the permit-holder.

NOTE B.—The permit should be shown to all servants of the Committee authorised by the Committee to inspect buildings in course of erection.

APPENDIX C.

1. Annual rent to be charged for *chhajjas* and *chhajja* verandahs projecting over public land:—

(a) for *chhajjas* or *chhajja* verandahs ... 4 annas per running
attached to the first floor. foot.

(b) for *chhajjas* or *chhajja* verandahs ... 1 anna per running
attached to the upper floors. foot.

2. Annual rent to be charged for *saibans* projecting over public land :—

(a) for *saibans* attached to the ... 4 annas per running
first floor. foot.

(b) for *saibans* attached to the ... 2 annas per running
upper floors. foot.

3. Annual rent to be charged for colonnades with a flat roof on Municipal *patri* :— ... Re. 1 per running foot.

(*Vide* Resolution No. 1, of Executive and Finance Subcommittee and confirmed at a Special Meeting on 12th February 1918.)

NOTE.—All dues shall be payable quarterly in advance at the Tax Office at the Town Hall. Any person who fails to pay the rent due from him before the expiry of the quarter for which it is due shall be deemed to have forfeited the permission given to him to keep a projection over public land and shall be liable to have it removed by the Municipal Committee and no compensation shall be claimable in respect of such removal.

NOTE.—No colonnade to be allowed in Chaori Bazar (*vide* Resolution No. 7 of Ordinary Meeting dated 12th March 1918).

Definition of "Repairs."

Passed at a Special Meeting held on 23rd May 1916.

1. "Repairs" shall be deemed to include:—

- (1) Whitewashing.
- (2) Plastering.
- (3) Filling in holes in walls.
- (4) Renewal of internal *saibans*.
- (5) Paving.
- (6) Re-roofing and renewal of roof beams.
- (7) Replacing fallen bricks, stones, beams etc.,
- (8) Making new interior windows, doorways, doors or renewing the same.
- (9) Renewal of exterior doors and windows.

2. Such will not come under the definition of erection or re-erection and the sanction of the Committee will not be required.

3. It must be noted however that all repairs to external projections need the sanction of the Committee.

Preparation by the Municipal Committee of Building Plans.

Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 12th Oct. 1915.

The public is hereby informed that the Municipal Committee of Delhi, is prepared to undertake the preparation of building plans in accordance with the new Building Bye-laws at the following rates :—

Minor plans	at	Rs. 3
Ordinary plans	„	„ 8
Special plans	„	„ 20

NOTE.—The fees for site plans without building plans are half the above rates. (*Vide* Committee's resolution No. 3, dated 31st January 1917.)

Directions of the Municipal Committee concerning the Temporary Occupation of Streets for Stacking Building Materials, etc,

Passed at a Special Meeting held on 4th February 1919.

1. Any person desiring temporarily to occupy any street or land vested in the Committee for any of the purposes referred to in Section 170 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, shall before occupying such street or land, apply for permission to the Municipal Secretary. Every such application shall be in the form set out in Appendix A, copies of which may be obtained at the Municipal Office free of charge.

The Building Sub-committee will dispose of all such applications.

If any person when building or re-building wishes to stack materials for building on the public road, he shall submit his application for permission to do so along with his application to build. The Building Sub-committee will dispose of the applications together.

2. The Committee or Sub-committee may refuse any such permission and reserve the right at any time to cancel any such permission by notice, in writing ; but ordinarily such notice shall not take effect till fifteen days after the date of its receipt.

3. Every such permission is granted on the following conditions:—

- (a) No rubbish shall be stacked with the building materials ; it must be carted away within 24 hours.
- (b) No materials shall be stacked on the central *patri* (if any) of the Chandni Chowk.
- (c) No stacks of building material shall be allowed to protrude more than 10 ft. from private land into the public street or more than one-half of the width of the street, whichever is less. If the building material is stacked on a footpath, it shall not protrude more than half way across the footpath.
- (d) Where tramways are laid, building material shall not be allowed to come within six feet of the nearest rail.

- (e) Material shall not be stacked so that any drain is blocked.
- (f) Material shall not be stacked on a public road or street or for more than nine months except on special sanction given by the Committee on a new application.
- (g) Any portion of any street or land for the occupation of which permission has been given shall be fenced in, and such fencing shall be sufficiently lighted at night. Such fencing and lighting shall be done and maintained in a satisfactory manner at the expense of the person occupying such street or land.
- (h) Where the permission is to stack building material, masons, carpenters, and other workmen employed about the building shall not work on the public road or street; their work must be done inside the premises, or inside the area rented.
- (i) Fees shall be paid in advance.
- (j) Any other condition which the Committee or Building Sub-committee may impose.

4. The fees to be charged are:—

Per 100 square feet for the first three months	...	As. 8 per month.
Per 100 square feet for the second three months	...	Re. 1 „
Per 100 square feet for the third three months	...	Rs. 5 „
For periods in excess of 9 months at such rate as the Committee may determine.		

Appendix A.

TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF STREETS OR LANDS.

Application under Section 170, Púñjab Municipal Act 1911.

To

THE SECRETARY,

Municipal Committee,

D E L H I .

Dated, Delhi, the——day of———191 .

SIR,

$\frac{I}{We}$ beg the Committee to grant $\frac{me}{us}$ permission to occupy for
 —— months —— feet in length by —— feet in breadth
 being in all —— square feet, near or opposite to house
 No. —— in —— Street Ward No. —— and particu
 arly described below in order to deposit building materials
make a temporary excavation or erection
 thereon for the purpose of ——

$\frac{I}{We}$ hereby agree to the conditions upon which permission
 may be granted and which are printed on the reverse of this
 application.

($\frac{I}{We}$ have not made any previous application to occupy this
 site)*

$\frac{I}{We}$ have the honour to be—

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

$\frac{Owner}{Occupier}$ of house No. ——
 in —— Street.

Ward No. ——

Signature ——

Address ——

* If previous application has been made, applicant will cross this out and
 give details of previous application.

CONDITIONS.

(a) No rubbish shall be stacked with the building materials; it must be carted away within 24 hours.

(b) No materials shall be stacked on the central *patri* (if any) of the Chandni Chowk.

(c) No stacks of building material shall be allowed to protrude more than 10 feet from private land into the public street, or more than one-half of the width of the street, whichever is less. If the building material is stacked on a footpath, it shall not protrude more than half way across the footpath.

(d) Where tramways are laid, building material shall not be allowed to come within six feet of the nearest rail.

(e) Material shall not be stacked so that any drain is blocked.

(f) Material shall not be stacked on a public road or street for more than nine months except on special sanction given by the Committee on a new application.

(g) Any portion of any street or land for the occupation of which permission has been given shall be fenced in, and such fencing shall be sufficiently lighted at night. Such fencing and lighting shall be done and maintained in a satisfactory manner at the expense of the person occupying such street or land.

(h) Where the permission is to stack building material, masons, carpenters and other workmen employed about the building shall not work on the public road or street; their work must be done inside the premises, or inside the area rented.

(i) Fees shall be paid in advance.

(j) Any other condition which the Committee or Building Sub-committee may impose.

SCALE OF FEES.

Per 100 square feet for the first	
three months	... As. 8 per month
Per 100 square feet for the	
second three months	... Re. 1 „
Per 100 square feet for the third	
three months	... Rs. 5 „
For periods in excess of nine months at such rate as the	
Committee may determine.	

List of Building Lines.

Building Lines have been fixed in the following bazars with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

1. Bara Hindu Rao and Mohallah Sheikhan.
2. Western Extension of the city.
3. Qassab Pura.
4. From Gali Qasim Jan to Katra Baryan.
5. Lal Kuan (Hauz Qazi),
6. Bazar Ajmere Gate.
7. Chaori Bazar, from near the shop of Ratanji Bhagwanji of the east of Nai Bazar.
8. Katra Baryan.
9. Building Lines for the layout of the area between Sadar Bazar and Pahar Ganj.
10. Shidi Pura. Nai Wala. Jhande Wala. Bagh Qarol.
11. Mori Gate.
12. Baghichi Punjabi.
13. Krishna Mills.
14. Roshanara Road (northern side).

List of lanes in which it is proposed that no building abutting on them should be built within $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft of their present centre.

Passed at Ordinary Meetings held on 30th June and 6th July 1915.

Ward No. 1.

1. Gali Kanchni joining the Nasirganj and Chhota Bazars.
2. Chhota Bazar.
3. Sarak Zer Fasil from Kashmiri Gate to Kabuli Gate
4. Gali Panja from Panja proper joining to Ganda Nala.
5. Ganda Nala from Hamilton Road to Sarak Zer Fasil,

Ward No. 2.

1. Katra Nil from Chandni Chauk to Bagh Diwar.

Ward No. 3.

1. Gandi Gali from Chhatta Jan Nisar Khan to Phatak Habash Khan.
2. Phatak Habash Khan.
3. Gali Teliyan from Phatak Habash Khan to Rang Mahal.
4. Road leading from Kucha Maulvi Qasim to Katra Narain Das.
5. Katra Narain Das.

Ward No. 4.

1. Kinari Bazar and Maliwara.
2. From Kinari Bazar in Kutra Khushal Rai, Masjid Khajur, Chhatta Shahji to Chaori Bazar.
3. Dariba Khurd.
4. Gali Anar.
5. Bazar Guliyan.
6. Dharampura.
7. Chhatta Shahji from Dharampura to Bazar Chaori.
8. Chipiwara Kalan.
9. Chah Rahat.

Ward No. 5.

1. Moti Bazar.
2. Maliwara.
3. Road from Maliwara to Chirakhana.
4. Chira Khana.
5. Roshanpura.
6. Kinari Bazar from Maliwara to Katra Khushhal Rai.
7. Katra Khushhal Rai from Kinari Bazar to Masjid Khajur.

Ward No. 6.

1. Maliwara Khurd.
2. Phatak Rashid Khan.
3. Charkewalan where it is less than 15 ft. in breadth,
4. Naya Bazar.
5. Mohalla Pipal Mahadeo running through Chhatta Sufiji and Mohalla Dassan to Bazar Ballimaran.
6. Bazar Ballimaran where it is less than 15 ft. in width.
7. Kucha Rahman from Chandi Chauk to Ballimaran.
8. Gali Qasim Jan where it is less than 15 ft. in width.

Ward No. 7.

1. Gali Batashan Kalan.
2. Farrashkhana.
3. Rodgaran from Bazar Lal Chah to Farrashkhana.
4. Kucha Pandit from Lal Chah Bazar to Shahganj.
5. Gali Shahtara.
6. Mohallah Niariyan, Chah Jangli, Gali Sawar Khan.
7. Katra Hiddu.

Ward No. 8.

1. Kucha Shidi Qasim.
2. Kucha Pati Ram running through Jatwara to Kundewalan.
3. Chauk Shah Mubarak from Mohallah Imli to Zer Fasil.
4. Sarak Zer Fasil from Ajmere Gate to Turkman Gate.
5. Rasta Aqab Kalan Masjid running through Basti Chamaran and Mohalla Namdewalan to Kucha Sidi Qasim.
6. Gali Naqarchian.
7. Basti Ghosian Boriawalan.

Ward No. 9

1. Mohallah Churiwalan.
2. Tokriwalan.
3. Chhatta Sheikh Manglu.
4. Pahari Bhojla
5. Bazar Chitli Qabar.
6. Chitla Darwaza.

Ward No. 10.

1. Mohalla Suiwalan from Kamra Bangash road leading to Chandni Mahal and including it where it is less than 15 ft. in width.
2. Ganj Mir Khan from Suiwalan to Fasil.
3. Kalyanpura.
4. Chhatta Lal Miyan running straight to Zer Fasil.

Ward No. 11

1. Kucha Faulad Khan from Kamra Bangash to Kucha Dakhni Rai.
2. Khirki Tafazzul Husain Khan.
3. Kucha Dakhni Rai.
4. Kucha Chelan.
5. Sarak Masjid Kale Khan from Mandi Phul running through Kucha Chelan to Faiz Bazar.
6. Sarak to Delhi Gate near and about Kucha Jalal Bukhari where it is less than 15 ft. in width.

Ward No 12.

1. Muqimpura from Grand Trunk Road to Malkaganj Road.
1. Sarak Mughalpura from Grand Trunk Road to Sarak Roshanara.
3. Rasta Lal Masjid from Sarak Mughalpura to Tarkari Mandi
4. Chhatta Kale Khan.

Ward No 13.

1. Gali Machhliwali.

Ward No 14.

1. Gali Bhatyare Walan from Sadar Bazar to Nala Qasabpura
2. Gali Giahra " " "
3. Gali Barna *alias* Gali Halwaiyan,, " "
4. Gali Jatwara (second) ,, " "
5. Gali Aqab Id-gah Kohna from Jhandewala Road to Nala Qasabpura.
6. Rasta Nabi Karim proper where it is less than 15 feet in width.
7. Mandi Ghi to Gali Halwaiyan and then to Paharganj Bazar.
8. Gali Mochian from Qutab Road running through Gali Halwaiyan to Mantola and then to Paharganj Baoli.
9. Gali Chandiwalan from Mantola to Paharganj.
10. Katra Raiji from Paharganj Bazar to Kothi Shora.
11. Mandi Dal.
12. Kothi Shora where it is less than 15 feet in width.

(In this ward the whole area for which building lines were laid down has been omitted.)

Bye-Laws for Controlling and Regulating the use and management of Burial and Burning grounds.

*Under Section 188 (e) (v), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.
Approved by the Chief Commissioner, vide Notification
No. 273-Education dated 9th July 1913.*

1. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried the body of any person or, being the owner or person in charge of a burial ground, shall permit a body to be buried in a burial ground otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions:—

- (a) the body shall be interred within six hours after its arrival at the burial ground. The period of six hours may be extended to eight hours in special cases where delay is due to rockiness of the ground ;
- (b) the body shall not be buried in any grave in which another body has been interred during the last ten years ;
- (c) the grave shall not be less than six feet deep if not constructed of masonry or four feet deep if constructed of masonry and the body shall be buried not less than two feet from any other body interred during the last ten years.

2. No person shall, without the sanction of the Municipal Committee, exhume a dead body or re-open a grave.

3. If the Municipal Committee so requires, the owner of every burial ground shall enclose it with walls, fences or hedges, to the satisfaction of the Municipal Committee.

4. No one shall burn the dead body of any person or cause a dead body to be burnt or, being the owner or person in charge of a burning ghat, permit a dead body to be burnt otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions:—

- (a) The body shall be burnt within six hours after its arrival at the burning ghat.
- (b) No part of the body shall remain unconsumed unless in any case the rules or custom of religion demand that the whole or a portion of the corpse shall be thrown into the river.

(c) No part of the body except the *astites* shall be removed from the ghat until it is completely reduced to ashes.

5. No person shall remove wood, coal or other fuel that has been employed in the pyre from the burning ground. The owner or person in charge of the ground must see that all such wood, coal or other fuel is reduced to ashes.

6. Any person who commits a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

NOTE.—The bye-laws do not apply to Christian cemeteries regulated under the orders of the Government of India.

Bye-laws to regulate the business of the Committee, superseding those published in Punjab Government Notification No. 366, dated. 9th May 1891.

Under Section 31, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Sanctioned by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 8951-Education dated 4th December 1913.

(a) Time and place of Meeting.

1. Special Meetings shall ordinarily be held on the first Tuesday in every month and Ordinary Meetings on all Tuesdays, but the President, if he thinks fit, may convene an Ordinary or Special Meeting on any other date during the month.

2. The time of a meeting shall be fixed by the convening officer and specified in the notice of meeting.

3. All meetings, both Ordinary and Special, shall ordinarily be held in the Durbar Hall of the Municipal Buildings, but the President may for special reasons, convene a meeting at any other place.

(b) The manner in which notice of Ordinary and Special Meetings and Adjourned Meetings shall be given.

4. A notice of meeting shall be sent or circulated to every member at least 3 days before the date fixed :

Provided that the President may, in cases of special emergency, convene an Ordinary or Special Meeting after 24 hours notice.

No business not on the agenda shall be considered without the sanction of the Chairman.

5. The notice to attend a meeting shall specify the business proposed to be transacted thereat, and shall state the place, the day and the hour of the meeting.

(c) *The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at Ordinary Meetings.*

6. At Ordinary Meetings 6 members shall form a quorum.

NOTE—The quorum necessary for a special meeting is regulated by Section 27 (1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

(d) *Conduct of proceedings at meetings and adjourned meetings.*

7. Save when procedure is taken under the provisions of Section 25 (2) of the Act ;

(1) No matter shall be laid before a Special Meeting except by direction of an Ordinary Meeting or Standing Sub-committee or by order of the President, Vice-President or Secretary.

(2) Any member wishing to bring any subject before the Committee, should send his proposal to the Secretary who shall submit it to the President for information. The President will send the proposal to the Committee except in special cases in which he may think it undesirable, when he will record his reasons in writing for refusing to do so.

8. No member may be represented at a meeting by a proxy.

9. The following procedure shall be followed at meetings :—

(a) All business shall be conducted in English or Urdu.

(b) The Chairman of the meeting shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order.

(c) Any member may submit a point of order to the Chairman, but there shall be no discussion on any such point unless the Chairman thinks fit to ask the members present for their opinion thereon.

(d) Every motion or amendment proposed shall be seconded before it is discussed.

- (e) In all proposals and discussions, each member shall speak from his place, and address the Chairman.
- (f) Members shall stand when addressing the meeting, if required to do so by the Chairman.
- (g) The Chairman shall determine who has the ear of the meeting.
- (h) No member except the proposer of the resolution shall speak more than once on the matter thereof and he only in conclusion after hearing all others who wish to speak.
- (i) All questions from one member to another relating to the business of the meeting, shall be put through the Chairman.
- (j) No proceeding, if opposed, shall be entered as passed: until it has been put to the vote. It shall not be necessary to record the names of the members voting, but any member shall be entitled to have his name recorded if he so desire.
- (k) Amendments if duly proposed and seconded shall first be put to the vote. If rejected, the original motion shall then be put.
- (l) When the discussion has been closed by the Chairman he, or the Secretary acting under his orders, shall proceed to take the votes.
- (m) Written speeches may not be read without the permission of the Chairman.

10. The Chairman may adjourn any meeting from time to time, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place, unless due notice that such business will be brought forward has been given.

11. All meetings shall be held with open doors unless a question, order, or other special matter shall arise, when the Chairman may order the room to be cleared of strangers.

12. A copy of the minutes of meetings shall be supplied to any local vernacular newspapers which may apply for them subject to the decision of the Committee.

(e) *The custody of the Common Seal and the purposes for which it shall be used.*

13. A Common Seal of the Committee shall remain in the custody of the Secretary, Municipal Engineer and Health Officer and shall be used on all notices issued under the Municipal Act and bye-laws, rules, directions and orders thereunder, and on all contracts, proclamations, copies of documents and any other important document requiring the same.

(d) *The appointment of Sub-committees and their duties, the division of duties among the members of the Committee and the powers to be exercised by such members as are primarily responsible for the current executive, administration, whether President Vice-President, members of Sub-committees or individual members.*

14. There shall be the following Standing Sub-committees, which shall consist of the number of members noted against each:—

(1) Building Sub-committee, 13 including President.

(2) Direct Tax and Nazul

Sub-committee 10

(Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 10444 dated 17th December 1917)

(3) Education Sub-committee, 6 "

(4) Finance and " "

Executive " 8 "

(5) Thela " 4 "

(6) Lighting " 4 "

(7) Octroi " 7 "

(8) Public Works " 5 "

(8) Sanitation " 6 "

and such other Sub-committees as the Committee may from time to time appoint.

The President shall be *ex-officio* a member of all Standing Sub-committees, the Senior Assistant Commissioner shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Direct Tax and Nazul, and the Education Sub-committees and the Civil Surgeon shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Sanitation and the Finance and Executive Sub-committees. The other members shall be appointed at a Special Meeting in the month of April in each year. (*Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 163, Education 10th January 1911.*)

15. The term of office of each appointed member of a Sub-committee shall be such as may elapse between the Special Meeting at which he was appointed a member of the Sub-committee, and the meeting held in the month of April of the following year for the purpose of appointing members of the Sub-committee for the year then next ensuing. (*Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 163 Education, dated 10th January 1911.*)

16. When the place of a member of a Sub-committee becomes vacant, it shall be filled by the Committee at a Special Meeting as soon as may be after the occurrence of the vacancy.

17. If, when any meeting of a Sub-committee is held, the office of Chairman is vacant, or the Chairman is absent, the members present shall elect one of their number to be the Chairman of the Meeting.

Provided that the President shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of all Sub-committees when he is present at their meetings.

18. Directions which may be issued for the guidance of Sub-committees and officers shall be approved by Special Meetings.

19. Sub-committees may draw up their own rules of business. All such rules shall be subject to confirmation by the Committee. The quorum in all cases shall be two.

The Chairman shall, as far as possible, be guided in the conduct of the business by the rules of procedure laid down for the Chairman of the Meetings of the Committee.

20. Matters within the cognizance of a Sub-committee will ordinarily not be brought up for discussion in Committee until disposed of by the Sub-committee concerned; and the matters which shall be within the cognizance of any Sub-committee shall be those mentioned in bye-law 21 and those delegated to

it by the Committee, under any special or general direction, and those specially sent to it by the President or Secretary.

The President or Secretary may for the sake of expedition or for other reason withdraw any business from the cognizance of any Sub-committee and may send it to any other Sub-committee or to the Committee for disposal.

21 The following subjects shall be submitted to the standing Sub-committees.

To the Building Sub-committee.

All applications to erect or re-erect buildings under Section 189.

All applications to deposit building materials under Section 170.

All reports and complaints of contravention of Sections 170, 189, 190.

To the Direct Tax and Nazul Sub-committee.

All matters connected with collection of Direct Taxes *i. e.* House Tax, Wheel Tax, Vehicle Taxes, Animal Taxes, Water Rates, contained in Chapter VI.

All matters connected with the collection of rents of Municipal or Nazul land.

Education Sub-committee.

All matters pertaining to or connected with education.

Finance and Executive Sub-committee.

All matters connected with the framing and revision of the budget.

All matters connected with the imposition of rates and taxes.

All matters in connection with the obtaining and repayment of loans.

All matters connected with the compilation and alteration of bye-laws.

All matters connected with the issue of executive directions to Sub-committees and Heads of Departments.

All other matters which the President may direct.

Thela Sub-committee.

All matters connected with the issue of licenses to country carts and thelas.

Lighting Sub-committee.

All matters connected with the lighting of the city, including purchase of stores.

Octroi Sub-committee.

All matters concerning the collection, remission and refund of Octroi.

Public Works Sub-committee.

All matters connected with Public Works or the Water Works (except water rates.)

Sanitation Sub-committee.

All matters concerning slaughter houses, the sale of articles intended for human consumption, burning or burial grounds, offensive trades, out-break of disease, sanitation and public health generally.

The proceedings of all Sub-committees except those of the Thela Sub-committee shall be placed before the Committee for confirmation.

• 22. The following is the standard programme of meetings

of the Municipal Committee and Sub-committees which may be varied as circumstances necessitate. All meetings will begin between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8-30 A.M. according to the season of the year.

Sub-committee or Committee.	Detail.	Day.	Place.	Remarks.
1. Thela ...	1st and 3rd	Monday.	Tis Hazarl.	
2. Building ...	Every.	Do. Thursday.	Town Hall.	
3. Municipal Committee.	Every.	Tuesday.	Town Hall.	Secretary in attendance.
4. Octroi ...	1st and 3rd	Do.	Do.	
5. Direct Tax ...	*On as many days in each week as might be necessary.			
6. Lighting ...	3rd	Thursday.	Do.	
7. Education ...	3rd	Do.	Do.	
8. Sanitation ...	Every	Friday.	Do.	Health Officer in attendance.
9. Public Works.	Every	Do.	Do.	Municipal Engineer in attendance.
10. Finance and Executive.	3rd	Saturday	Do.	Secretary in attendance.

23. In the absence of the President, the Senior Vice President, or if the latter is also absent, the Junior Vice-President will perform all the duties of the President and have the same powers. Either of the Vice-Presidents may also have imposed on him by resolution of the Committee any special duties.

Ward Members shall generally supervise all Municipal matters in their respective wards and bring defects to the notice of the Secretary or Heads of Departments. Heads of Departments are directed to consult ward members freely and to ask them for their assistance and advice whenever it may be required. Such applications and complaints as the Committee may subsequently direct shall be submitted to Ward Members for opinion.

*Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 10444, dated 17th December 1917.

(g) *The persons by whom receipts shall be granted on behalf of the Committee for money received under the Act.*

24. Receipts shall be granted on behalf of the Committee for money received by or on behalf of the Committee by the following officers in their respective departments :—

1. The Secretary.
2. The Assistant Secretary.
3. The Civil Surgeon.
4. The Health Officer.
5. The Assistant Health Officer.
6. The Tax Superintendent.
7. The Tax Inspectors.
8. The Octroi Superintendent.
9. The Nazul Darogha.
10. The Garden Superintendent.
11. Moharrirs in charge of Octroi receiving barriers, and
12. Such other persons as may be empowered by the Committee from time to time in this behalf.

(h) *The appointment, duties, executive powers, leave, suspension and removal of its officers and servants.*

25. Subject to the provisions of Sec. 39 of Act III of 1911, the officers and servants of the Committee shall be appointed as follows :—

- (a) If their salaries exceed Rs. 300 per mensem, by the Committee.
- (b) If their salaries exceed Rs. 100 but do not exceed Rs. 300 per mensem, by the President.
- (c) If their salaries do not exceed Rs. 100 per mensem, by the Secretary, Civil Surgeon, Municipal Engineer and Health Officer in the departments under their control. Appointments of all servants drawing more than Rs. 50 per mensem shall be subject to the confirmation of the Committee.

26. The Secretary shall generally superintend his English and Vernacular Offices, the Record Room, the Octroi Branch, the Tax Branch, the Executive Branch, the Accounts Office, the Lighting Branch, the Nazul Branch, and all other branches not controlled by the Civil Surgeon, the Municipal Engineer or Health Officer, and shall so far as may be conveniently possible conduct the correspondence of the Committee under the control of the President.

He shall assist the President in every matter connected with the business of the Committee and whenever required to do so shall also assist and advise members of the Committee in connection with the business of the Committee. He shall be present at all meetings of the Committee.

He shall also be responsible that—

1. All orders of the Committee affecting the Medical Engineering, and Sanitation Departments are communicated to those Departments.
2. All other orders of the Committee are carried out.
3. No money is expended without proper sanction.
4. All monies are paid to the right parties.
5. Registers and records are properly kept up.
6. The income from all sources is duly realized and credited in the accounts.

27. The Civil Surgeon is in executive charge of the Civil Hospital and various dispensaries. He will be responsible for the care of the sick and analogous matters.

28. The Municipal Engineer is in immediate charge of the public works of the Municipality, and their management is vested in him. He will arrange the details of their construction and maintenance and superintend the work and the accounts. He will be responsible for the proper custody and efficient repair of every work or building including the Town Hall and for the exact performance of all duties connected with the department under his

control and for the punctual execution of orders issued by the President or the Committee. He will have charge of and be responsible for, all machinery, plant and stores, other than those belonging to the Sanitation Department. He will act as Secretary to the Public Works Sub-committee. He shall also exercise the responsibilities vested in him by bye-law 38.

29. The Health Officer shall control the Sanitation Department. He shall attend to the sanitary conditions of all buildings and land, burial and burning places, markets, slaughter-houses, streets, drain and sewage connections, the over-crowding of houses, offensive trades, foods and drugs, and epidemics. He shall also carry out such duties connected with sanitation and public health as the Committee may, from time to time, direct. He will act as Secretary to the Sanitation Sub-committee.

30. The Assistant Secretary shall be responsible for the immediate supervision of the various offices and branches under the Secretary, and shall see that these offices carry out their work promptly and efficiently. He shall advise and report to the Secretary on all matters connected with the working of these offices, and shall carry out such general and special orders relating to the work of the Secretary's Department as the President and Secretary may give him.

He shall also carry out such duties of the Secretary as the Committee may, from time to time, delegate to him.

31. (a) All officers and servants of the Committee shall carry out all orders issued to them by the Heads of their Departments and by those under whose orders they work.

(b) The officers and servants of the Committee who draw more than Rs. 30 per mensem shall not engage in any other profession, trade or calling, without the sanction in writing of the President or Secretary.

NOTE—This rule does not apply to any dealings in which a person may have to take part on account of his membership of a Hindu Joint Family.

32. All leaves and leave allowances shall be granted to Municipal Officers and servants in accordance with the rules in force for Government servants, so far as they can be made applicable.

The Committee shall have power to grant furlough, leave on private affairs, leave on medical certificate and extraordinary leave without allowances, to the Heads of Departments, provided that in cases of emergency the President may grant leave on medical certificate in anticipation of the sanction of the Committee.

The President shall have the power to grant privilege and all other leaves to all officers.

The Heads of Departments shall have power to grant all leaves up to 2 months to servants under their control, who draw less than Rs. 100 per mensem, and for an indefinite period in the case of servants drawing less than Rs. 20 per month.

In the case of leave granted to Heads of Departments, the Committee shall sanction any arrangement necessary for carrying out the duties of the officer proceeding on leave. In all other cases the authority granting the leave may also sanction any arrangement necessary for carrying out the duties of the officer or servant proceeding on leave.

33. The President may suspend for one month and fine any servant of the Committee to the extent of one month's salary.

34. The Head of a Department shall have the same powers as the President with reference to suspension of and imposition of fines upon persons in his Department drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem,

Subject to the provisions of Sections 40, 34 (2) and 45 of Act III of 1911, the officers or servants of the Committee may be removed as follows :—

- (a) If their salaries exceed Rs. 300 per mensem, by the Committee.
- (b) If their salaries do not exceed Rs. 300 per mensem, by the President.
- (c) If their salaries do not exceed Rs. 100 per mensem by the Secretary, Municipal Engineer and Health Officer in the departments under their control.

Note.—Nothing in the foregoing rule shall be deemed to set aside the powers of the Committee which are granted by the Municipal Act to appoint, punish or remove any officer or servant of the Committee.

(i) *The term for which a Vice-President shall hold office.*

35. The Vice-Presidents shall hold office from the date of their appointment by a Special Meeting to be held in March or April till the date of the Special Meeting held in March or April of the succeeding year when the new Vice-Presidents are appointed, provided that the Vice-Presidents shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(j) *Appeal from executive orders of Sub-committees, the President, Vice-President, Members, Officers and servants of the Committee.*

36. Any servant of the Committee who is aggrieved or affected by an order passed by a Head of a Department, may appeal therefrom provided that the order is an executive order passed for the control of establishment. Such appeal must be submitted to the President who will send the case with such remarks as he may consider suitable to the Ordinary Meeting for disposal.

No servant of the Committee may be dismissed or removed as the result of misdemeanour unless the charges against him have previously been reduced to writing and communicated to him and his reply recorded. (*Vide Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 8790 Education dated 20th December 1918.*)

(k) *All other similar matters.*

FINANCIAL PROCEDURE.

37. The following Financial procedure shall be observed

(a) The annual and revised budget shall be brought before the Special Meeting in October or November in each year.

(b) Once a month the Secretary shall lay on the table a statement of the income and expenditure of the Committee from the beginning of the financial year to the end of the preceding month under.

each budget head and sub-head with a comparative statement of the corresponding figures for the previous year.

- (c) Once a month the Secretary shall cause to be printed in the agenda, a statement showing in abstract the comparative amounts for the current year and the preceding year received and expended under major budget heads from the beginning of the financial year to the end of the preceding month ; also an abstract of the expenditure under loans, works and expenditure financed from Government grants.

38. The Accountant shall be authorized to pass all Public Works bills presented to him for payment under the signature of the Municipal Engineer up to the amount sanctioned by the Committee for any such works. The Municipal Engineer shall alone be responsible for seeing that such payments are made only for works and details included in the estimate sanctioned by the Public Works Sub-committee.

39. Tender for Public Works to the value of Rs. 500 or over will not be sent to the Committee for sanction till its original estimate has been sanctioned by the Public Works Sub-committee, and when the tender does so come for sanction, the exact amount which it is for, shall be stated and the Committee shall dispose of the question of contract, if any, in the same resolution.

40. In anticipation of sanction of the Municipal Committee the President and in the case of Public Works charges, the Public Works Sub-committee, shall have the power to sanction expenditure, if provided for in the budget, to the extent of Rs. 1,000 in any one case.

41. The Secretary, Municipal Engineer, and the Health Officer shall have the power to sanction expenditure in the departments under their respective control, *if provided for in the Budget*, to the extent of Rs. 100 in each case, provided that no one of them shall so sanction the expenditure of more than Rs. 500 in any one month.

41-A. The Civil Surgeon shall have similar powers to sanction expenditure up to Rs. 1, 500 in any one month.

42. The Secretary shall have the power to allocate all vacant poor-fund pensions, after having made due inquiry into the propriety of the allocation.

GENERAL MATTERS.

43. For the purpose of practical administration the area within Municipal limits shall be divided into wards.

One elected member shall represent each ward; in his absence or for any other reason the President may depute another member to carry on his business.

44. The Municipal Office shall be open on all days, except on holidays observed in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi; and the Office hours shall be from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

45. On all Office days any member of the Committee may call for and inspect in the Office any papers connected with Municipal business, except any particular file on which the President may have passed orders to a contrary effect.

Bye-laws regarding carts drawn by animals, plying for hire within Municipal limits.

Under Section 188 (a) Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

*Approved by the Chief Commissioner vide Notification
No. 6576 (Education), dated the 27th August 1913.*

1. No person shall keep for hire or ply for hire a cart drawn by animals, without a license, nor otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the license, and for each and every cart there shall be a separate license.

2. No person shall drive a cart plying for hire unless
 All carts plying for hire to be licensed. its owner holds a license to ply it nor except in accordance with the terms of such license.

3. Every license to keep or ply carts drawn by animals
 Conditions of license. issued under these bye-laws shall be in such form as the Committee may from time to time prescribe, and shall include the following conditions :—

(a) the number which is affixed on the cart shall be
 Number. that affixed thereon by the Committee and shall not be removed, altered, defaced or obliterated ;

(b) the cart shall be kept in good repair and the animal or animals drawing it shall be kept in working conditions free from wounds and sores ;

(c) the cart and the animal or animals drawing it, shall be brought for inspection to the place set apart for the purpose, whenever required so to be brought by the Secretary of the Municipal Committee ;

(d) a light shall always be exposed on the end of the
 Lights. pole or in some conspicuous place in front of the cart when in public streets after the time shown on police notices as lighting-up time ;

(e) the license shall be for one year, ending on
 Period. March 31st ;

- (f) the carts when used for carrying bricks, earth, stone, road-metal or other loose material, shall be protected with side, front and back boards, which shall be at least six inches higher than the level of the material in the cart.
- (g) the body of the cart shall be sound and all the boards strong and properly secured ;
Construction.
- (h) the wheels shall be strong and sound so as to run true ;
- (i) the person in charge shall not ply for hire when in a state of drunkenness, nor shall he make use of insulting abusive, or obscene language or gestures when plying for hire, nor stand or loiter with the cart (elsewhere than at any place that may be appointed by the Municipal Committee as a stand for such carts) upon any public street or place ; nor refuse to give way (when he may be reasonably required to do so) to any carriage ;
Driver.
- (j) every person in charge of a cart shall conduct his cart on the extreme left of the road in a line with and in rear of any other carts proceeding in the same direction, and he shall not in any way make any attempt forcibly to pass the cart immediately in front of his cart ;
Traffic provisions.
- (k) when loading or unloading a cart in a street, the person in charge of the cart shall rest it parallel with the footpath and immediately on the edge of the carriage way, or if there is no footpath, then parallel with and immediately on the edge of the street.
- (l) every person in charge of a cart shall give correct information about his own name, age and residence of the owner, the place where the cart is ordinarily kept and such other particulars necessary to establish his own identity and that of the owner of the cart ;
- (m) every person in charge of a cart shall carry with him, when plying for hire, the cart license for the current period, or, when the person in charge is not the
Licence to be carried.

proprietor, he shall carry with him either the original license or a copy of the said license under the signature of the proprietor, and produce them for inspection whenever required to do so by any Municipal or Police Officer or the hirer of the cart ;

(a) the maximum load that may be carried by any cart shall be as follows :

Four wheeled cart drawn by	Mds.
two or more bullocks or buffalos. ...	40

Four wheeled cart drawn by	
one bullock or buffalo ...	15

Two wheeled cart drawn by	
one bullock ...	10

Two wheeled cart drawn by	
one buffalo ...	10

4. The number shall be affixed at the place set apart for the purpose at the time of licensing, and a fee of six annas shall be paid for each number.

5. Every transfer of the license shall be registered at the place set apart for the purpose; and the name and residence of the person to whom

the cart is transferred shall be entered in the register and in the license. A fee of four annas shall be paid for each and every such transfer.

6. Any breach of bye-laws 1, 2 and 5 or of any of the conditions of any license issued under these bye-laws shall be punishable, on conviction by a Magistrate, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and when the breach is a continuing breach with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

7. The Secretary of the Municipal Committee may cancel or suspend any license to ply a cart for a breach of any of the conditions set forth in the license.

8. The fees payable for license shall be as follows :—

Fees.	as follows :—	
	Carts with two wheels.	Carts With four wheels
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) for carts having tyres of 3½ in. or more in width ...	6	12
(b) for carts having tyres of less than 3½ in. and not less than 2½ in. in width ...	10	20

* (c) for carts having tyres of less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. and not less than 2 in. in width ...	16	32
(d) for carts having tyres less than 2 in. in width ...	24	48

Carts having any wheel less than 2 feet 6 inches in diameter shall pay a fee of Rs. 5 per annum in addition to the fees specified.

All carts in respect of which a license fee is levied shall be exempt from wheel tax.

*NOTE.—Under Rule 11 (a) of the Traffic Bye-laws no thela may be driven on the roads which has any tyre less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Bye-laws for Hand Carts, plying for hire.

Under Section 188 (a) Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner, vide Notification No. 7455 Education dated 30th September 1913.

1. "Hand Cart" means a vehicle for the conveyance of
 Definition. goods pulled or propelled by one or more men.
2. No person shall keep or ply hand carts for hire except
 Licenses. under a separate license for each and every cart which is so plied.
3. Every license to ply hand cart issued under these bye-
 Conditions of license. laws shall be in such form as the Committee may from time to time prescribe and shall include the following conditions, namely :—
 - (a) the number which is affixed on the hand cart shall
 Number. be that affixed thereon by the Committee and shall not be removed, altered, defaced or obliterated ;
 - (b) the hand cart shall be kept clean and in good repair ;
 - (c) the license shall be for a period of one year and shall
 Transference of license. not be transferred without the permission of the Committee ;
 - (d) the body of the hand cart shall be sound and all boards
 Construction. strong and properly secured ;
 - (e) the wheels shall be strong and sound so as to run
 wheels. true ;
 - (f) the hand carts shall be brought to the place set
 Examination. apart for the purpose whenever required by the Committee for examination.
 - (g) a light visible from every side shall always be exposed
 Lights. in a conspicuous place on the cart when in the public streets after the hour shown on police notices as the lighting up time.

(h) the hand cart when used for carrying bricks, earth, stone, metal or loose material shall be protected with side, front and back boards, which shall be at least 6 inches higher than the level of the material in the cart ;

(i) the Committee may from time to time appoint places as stands for hand carts to wait pending hiring and no hand cart shall wait for hire except at such stands or inside the licensee's own premises.

The regulation of the order in which hand carts shall stand shall be in the hands of the police ;

(j) every person in charge of a hand cart shall conduct his cart on the extreme left of the road in a line with and in rear of any other carts or cart proceeding in the same direction, and he shall not in any way make any attempt to pass the cart immediately in front of his cart ;

(k) when loading or unloading a cart in a street the person in charge of the cart shall rest it parallel with the footpath and immediately on the edge of the carriage way, or if there is no footpath, then parallel with and immediately on the edge of the street ;

(l) every person in charge of a hand cart shall give correct information about his own name, age and residence of the owner, the place where the cart is ordinarily kept and such other particulars necessary to establish his own identity and that of the owner of the cart ;

(m) every person in charge of a hand cart shall carry with him, when plying for hire, the cart license for the current period, or when the person in charge is not the proprietor, he shall carry with him either the original license or a copy of the said license under the signature of the proprietor, and produce them for inspection whenever required to do so by any Municipal or Police Officer or the hirer of the cart ;

(n) the maximum load to be carried on a hand cart drawn by men shall be 15 maunds.

4. The proprietor and person in charge of a hand cart in respect of which a breach of any of the above bye-laws or of any of the conditions of the license has been committed, shall be punishable for any such breach on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and if the breach is a recurring one, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

5. The Secretary of the Municipal Committee may cancel or suspend any license to ply a hand cart for a breach of any of the conditions set forth in the license.

6. The annual fees payable in connections with licenses shall be as follows :—

Fees.

	Rs.
For hand carts having tyres to the wheels $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more in width	3
For hand carts having tyres to the wheels less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width and not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width	5
For hand carts having tyres to the wheels less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width and not less than 2 inches in width	8
For hand carts having tyres to the wheel less than 2 inches in width	12
For each transfer of a license	As. 4

Such hand carts in respect of which a license fee is levied shall be exempt from Wheel tax.

Bye-laws regarding the sale of butter and clarified butter (generally known as ghi).

Under Sections 197 (e) (g) and 199, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner, vide Notification No. 2508-Education, dated the 30th March 1917.

1. No person shall sell or expose for sale butter or clarified butter (generally known as ghi) unless such person is licensed by the Municipal Committee in this behalf.

License.

2. Licenses will be issued by the Health Officer in the form appended to these bye-laws.

Form of License.

3. Such licenses shall be issued on the following conditions:—

(i) No person so licensed shall sell or expose for sale butter or clarified butter (ghi) to which any foreign fat or oil has been added, unless such butter or clarified butter (ghi) is contained in a vessel or canister plainly and conspicuously painted on all sides and on the top with a red stripe at least three inches in width.

Condition of license.

(ii) Such license shall be produced whenever it is demanded by the Health Officer or by any person deputed by him to make any inspection under these bye-laws.

4. All such licenses shall remain in force from the date of issue to the 31st day of March following.

Duration of license.

5. Any person who commits or abets the commitment of bye-law No. 1 and any licensee who commits or abets the commitment

Penalties.

of a breach of any of the conditions on which his license was granted shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in addition any such licensee who commits or abets the commitment of the breach of the license shall be liable to have his license revoked by the Health Officer.

Directions for the granting of copies of and permission to inspect Municipal records.

Passed at a Special Meeting held on 23rd May 1916.

1—COPIES.

1. Certified copies of Municipal records will be supplied to the general public and to Municipal servants on payment of the prescribed fees subject to the following condition:—

All applications for copies shall be made on paper with one anna court fee stamp affixed to it except when the application is made by a public servant for public purposes.

2. The general public shall be entitled to obtain copies of:—

- (i) all resolutions of the Committee ;
- (ii) all final orders passed by Municipal officials on any matter which affects the applicant for a copy of such order, and so much of any recommendation made by some other person as is necessary to explain the meaning of such final order ;
- (iii) entries in the Registers of Births and Deaths ;
- (iv) plans of buildings and the Municipal Survey Maps ; and
- (v) registers showing rights and titles connected with immoveable property.

3. A Municipal servant shall be entitled to receive copies of all final orders passed by superior officials that concern him and also of all entries in his Service Book and Character Roll.

4. Copies of no other Municipal records shall ordinarily be given except those detailed above.

5. All copies will be certified by the Head Clerk of the office in which the record is kept, or the Superintendent, Vernacular Office in the case of the records under his charge.

6. The Head of the Department will decide which person shall be deputed to make copies.

7. The fees for copies supplied shall be as follows:—

(a) Ordinary fees—

	English	Vernacular
First 200 words or less	8 Annas	4 Annas
Every additional 100 words	4 Annas	2 Annas

(b) Fees for Maps and Plans—

For each square foot of tracing paper used or portion thereof—8 Annas. If however the Head of the office considers that in view of the laboriousness of the work a special fee should be charged, he shall fix a special rate not exceeding for each square ft. Rs. 5.

(c) Urgent fees—

Which shall entitle the applicant to precedence over all other copying work. Re. 1.

(d) Search fees—

For any record concerning which sufficient information has not been supplied to enable the record to be traced easily. 8 Annas

(e) Other fees—

For postal and other expenses actually incurred—the amount actually spent on behalf of the applicant.

8. Of these fees in the cases of (a), (b) and (c)

3/5th shall be paid to the person deputed by the Head of the Department to make copies ;

3/10th shall be credited to the Municipal Fund as record fees and fees for the paper, etc, used (for which no other charge shall be made), and

1/10th shall be paid to the person certifying the copy to be a true one under Direction 5.

In the cases of (d) and (e) the whole of the fee shall be credited to the Municipal Fund.

9. The head of the Department shall decide if any person is entitled to receive any copy under these directions, and may by special order direct that copies of documents other than those specified above may be granted to applicants for reasons to be recorded in writing.

NOTE.—In cases in which plans have been prepared by the Municipal Draftsmen to explain cases in dispute, copies shall not be given of such plans at a charge less than that which would have been made if the plan had been an original building plan prepared at the request of the applicant. (Passed at a Special Meeting held on 24th January 1917).

II—INSPECTION.

The general public shall be entitled to inspect all Municipal records, except those which are marked confidential, on the following conditions :—

1. All applications for permission to inspect records shall be made on plain paper and accompanied by the prescribed fee.
 2. The fee to be charged shall be one rupee for the first hour or part of an hour and 8 annas for every subsequent hour or part of an hour.
 3. For each separate file a separate fee shall be charged, but if a file is in different parts, chronologically arranged, such parts shall not be considered to be separate files.
 4. The officer in charge of the records shall be responsible for seeing that the person inspecting pays all fees strictly in advance.
 5. If any record is not available for inspection, the Head of the Department may direct that a refund shall be given.
 6. No person inspecting shall be allowed to mark any record or to take copies or to use pen and ink for the making of notes. Notes however may be made with pencil and paper. Any person attempting to infringe this rule shall have his inspection terminated at once.
 7. All inspections shall be made in the presence of the officer in charge of the records, who shall be responsible for seeing that the preceding direction is observed.
-

Directions regarding the disposal of dead animals.

*Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 23rd
September 1913.*

The Municipal Committee hereby direct, in accordance with the provisions of Section 154 Punjab Municipal Act of 1911 that no person shall deposit the carcass of any dead animal, except at the following places:—

- (a) in the case of small animals, such as dogs, goats, cats, birds, at the Municipal Dalaos.
- (b) in the case of large animals such as oxen, cows, buffalos, calves, camels, horses, ponies, asses, and mules at
 - (1) Takya Band or
 - (2) Bar-ki-Chouki or
 - (3) the trenching grounds near the Kotla, outside the Delhi Gate.

The removals shall be carried out according to the directions for removing filth to Municipal Dalaos.

NOTE.—A breach of the above directions is punishable on conviction by a Magistrate under Section 219 of the said Act with a fine which may amount to fifty rupees.

**Directions regarding inspection and proper
regulation of Dhobis' Ghats.**

*Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 14th January
1913.*

Dhobis are prohibited from washing clothes at the places described below :—

1. Any place on the right bank of the river Jumna between the village site of Wazirabad and Metcalfe House.
2. Any place on the right bank of the River Jumna between Asmanpur Road Ghat and the Jumna Bridge.

NOTE.—Disregard of this notice is punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 or if the offence is a recurring one, with a daily fine which may amount to Rs. 5 for every day on which the offence is committed, under Section 219, Punjab Municipal Act 1911.

Bye-laws to regulate the making and use of connections or communications between private houses and premises and drains, sewers and other channels, established or maintained by the Committee under any of the provisions of the Act, within the Municipal limits of Delhi.

*Under Section 188 (I), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.
Approved by the Chief Commissioner, vide Notification
No. 5698 Education dated 24th July 1913.*

1. These bye-laws apply only to drains constructed after the date of the coming into force of these bye-laws.
2. All applications to make or alter any drain leading from existing premises or from unoccupied land into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Committee, shall be made in writing on the form given in Appendix A, and all the particulars required in such form shall be entered.
3. The applicant may construct or repair, or cause to construct or repair the drain, only in accordance with the permission given by the Health Officer of the Committee which permission shall be regarded as the permission of the Committee, as specified in Section 130, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.
4. The applicant shall afford all reasonable facility to the Health Officer of the Committee to inspect the drain as regards its constructions, materials and dimensions, and shall carry out such directions as the Health Officer may give.
5. No person shall construct drainage or sullage water channels in the form of an open *parnala* in the walls. All outside wall connections must be made of cast iron or glazed earthen ware pipes of a type approved by the Health Officer.
6. Any person committing a breach of any of the bye-laws 2, 3, 4 and 5 above shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one to a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

NOTE.—Whoever without the permission of the Committee makes, or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Committee is liable, under Section 130, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Appendix A.

*Form of application to make or repair a drain leading
into any of the sewers or drains vested in the
Committee.*

Dated _____ 191 .

FROM

TO

THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Municipal Committee.

DELHI.

SIR,

The undersigned being the $\frac{\text{owner}}{\text{occupier}}$ of the premises
situated at _____ Ward No. _____
hereby applies for permission to $\frac{\text{make}}{\text{repair}}$ a drain of the side
premises connected with the Municipal drain at _____
_____ by a drain, particulars of which are given
below.

I am,
Yours obediently

Length of drain _____ feet.

Total fall of drain _____ feet _____ inches.

Material of construction _____

Purpose of drain _____

Cross section of drain (a dimensioned cross section to be
shown) _____

**Directions regarding the connection of private
water borne latrines with Municipal
sewers.**

Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 18th April 1916.

- (i) If any person wishes to make in his house a water borne latrine he must apply to the Committee for an estimate as to the cost of connection to a main Municipal sewer.
 - (ii) The Municipal Engineer will make an estimate which will be sent to the applicant.
 - (iii) If the applicant is prepared to defray the cost he should deposit the amount with the Municipal Committee, who will direct the Municipal Engineer to construct the connecting sewer.
 - (iv) When any connecting sewer has been made at the expense of any private individual or individuals by the Municipal Engineer the connecting sewer in question may be deemed to be Municipal property in which case the Municipal Committee will be responsible for its upkeep.
 - (v) Nothing in these directions binds the Municipal Committee to construct sewers wherever demanded.
-

Directions regarding the Grant of Licenses for public Dramatic Performances or Pantomimes.

*Under Section 122 of the Punjab Municipal Act 1911.
Passed at a Special Meeting held on 20th April, 1915.*

1. All premises in which a public dramatic performance or pantomime takes place must be licensed by the Municipal Committee in accordance with the terms of Section 122, Punjab Municipal Act. No license shall be required if the accommodation, as defined in Section 2 (p) of these directions, is for less than 150 persons, or for premises such as the Town Hall, school rooms, ball rooms, religious buildings, etc., in which dramatic performances only occasionally take place on account of their suitability for the purpose.

2. The license shall be in such form as the Committee may from time to time determine, and shall include the following conditions, unless in special cases the Committee decide otherwise :—

- (a) In all such premises, two separate exits shall be provided for every tier or floor which accommodates not more than 300 persons, and additional exits shall be provided for every 250 or part of 250 persons above 300. In calculating the number of persons who can be accommodated in any tier of such premises, the standing space from which a view of the performance can be obtained shall be considered as well as the seated areas. For this purpose standing room shall be calculated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet square for each person.
- Exits. Standing space
for each person.
- (b) Each of such exits shall be not less than 5 feet wide between the walls at any point or between the leaves of the doors when open.
- Width of exit.

- (c) Every such exit must deliver direct on to an open verandah, the floor of which is not more than 3 feet above the level of the ground.
 Exits to deliver directly on to an open space.
- (d) Two separate exits of a minimum width of 5 feet shall be provided from the stage direct on to a public street or to an open verandah not more than 3 feet from the ground.
 Exits from the stage.
- (e) One separate exit of a minimum width of 4 feet shall be provided from each block of dressing rooms direct to a public street or open space communicating with a public street and shall in no way communicate with the stage.
 Exit from each block of dressing rooms.
- (f) All internal doors shall be so hung as not to obstruct, when open, any gangway, passage, staircase or landing.
 Obstruction of gangways by internal doors
- (g) All exit doors having fastenings shall be fastened by bolts of a pattern and in a position allowing them to be opened easily.
 Fastenings for exit doors.
- (h) All doors and all gates used for entrances shall be made to open outwards ; or if made to open both ways, they shall be so fitted that, when opened inwards, they can be locked back against the wall in such a manner as to require a key to release them.
 Direction of opening and locking of entrance gates & doors.
- (i) All exits and other doors or openings which are used by the public for the purpose of exit shall be indicated by notices clearly painted to the satisfaction of the Municipal Committee.
- (j) All corridors and passages leading from a tier or floor shall be not less than 5 feet wide, if the tier or floor accommodates not more than 250 people, and not less than 10 feet wide, if it accommodates more than 250 and not more than 500 people.
 Width of corridors and passages.

Provided that where a tier or floor accommodates not more than 500 people and a third exit is provided, the width of corridors and passages need not exceed 5 feet.

If a tier or floor accommodates more than 500 people, then for every 250 or part of 250 people over and above 500, an additional width of 5 ft. shall be added to the corridors and passages leading therefrom. Where possible, inclines shall be used instead of steps.

Staircases.

- (k) All corridors and passages shall be kept absolutely free, and no corridor or passage shall be used as a cloakroom or otherwise obstructed in any way.
- Corridors and passages to be kept free.
- (l) All staircases intended for the use of the audience shall be at least 5 feet wide at their narrowest part if they communicate with exits from tiers accommodating not more than 300 persons; and shall be at least 7 feet wide at their narrowest part, if they communicate with exits from tiers accommodating more than 300 persons.
- Width of stairsase.
- (m) All staircases shall be provided with treads not less than 11 inches wide and with risers not more than 6 inches high (each lapping at least one inch over the back edge of the step below it), without winders, in flights of not more than 15 or less than 3 steps each.
- Width of treads, height of risers etc.
- (n) A continuous and uninterrupted handrail shall be fixed on both sides of all steps and landings, and shall be supported by strong metal brackets built into the wall and such handrails and brackets shall not project more than 3 inches.
- Handrails and mode of fixing them.

- (o) No door shall open immediately upon a flight of steps ;
 Doors not to open but a landing with a minimum
 upon a flight of steps distance of 3 feet between the
 etc. door and the steps shall be
 provided between such steps and
 the doorway.

Seating accommodation.

- (p) The seating area assigned to each person shall be not
 Seating area, space less than 2 ft. deep and 1 foot
 between rows, etc. 6 inches wide in all parts of the
 auditorium where no backs or
 arms are provided to the seats, and not less than 2 feet
 4 inches deep and 1 foot 8 inches wide where backs or
 arms are provided. In all cases, however, there shall
 be a space of at least 1 ft. 6 in in depth between the
 front of one seat and the back of the seat immediately
 in front, measured between perpendiculars. Where
 chairs and not fixed seats are used, they shall (except
 in boxes) be battened together at a distance of not
 less than 1 foot 8 inches from centre to centre where
 they have arms and 1 foot 6 inches where they are
 without arms, and in lengths of not less than 4 or
 more 12 chairs in a section.
- (q) All such premises shall be provided with sufficient
 Latrines and urinals, and separate latrine accommoda-
 tion for the use of males and
 females respectively, and urinal accommodation for
 the use of males.
- (r) In all such premises where a stage with proscenium
 Proscenium brick wall is erected, such stage shall be
 between stage and separated from the auditorium
 auditorium. by a brick proscenium wall not
 less than 15 inches in thickness,
 and such wall shall be carried up the full thickness
 to a height of at least 3 feet above the roof, such height
 being measured at right angles to the slope of the
 roof, and shall be carried down below the stage to a
 solid foundation.

- (s) The space underneath the stage shall be entirely closed, with the exception of such doors as the Committee may approve, by a brick wall not less than 10 inches thick, and shall be kept entirely clear and empty from all inflammable material or rubbish.
- Space underneath the stage.
- (t) Hand-pumps, hose, buckets and other small fire appliances as may be required by the Committee shall be provided, and shall be kept in such a position as the Committee may direct.
- Fire appliances to be kept in position.
- (u) Hatches, hooks and other appliances for taking down hanging scenery in case of fire shall be kept in readiness for immediate use.
- Hatches, hooks, etc. to be kept in readiness.
- (v) Additional means of lighting, for use in the event of gas or electric light being extinguished, shall be provided in such premises for the auditorium corridors, passages, exits and staircases by a sufficient number of oil lamps, of a pattern to be approved by the Committee, properly secured to an unflammable base, and placed, if possible, out of reach of the public. Such lamps shall be kept alight during the whole time the public are in such premises. No mineral oil shall be used in such lamps.
- Oil lamps when to be used.

Arc lamps.

- (w) Arc lamps shall not be used inside such premises without special permission, and when used, special precautions shall be taken to guard against danger from falling glass or incandescent particles of carbon. All parts of the lamps, lanterns and fittings which are liable to be handled (except by the persons employed to trim them) shall be insulated from the frame work. In no case shall arc lamps be suspended by the conductors.
- Arc lamps require special sanction.

- (x) At least one bucket filled with dry sand must be kept in some accessible position on the stage, and one must also be kept in each of the intake rooms, for use in dealing with an electric fire.
- Dry sand to be kept in readiness in case of electric fire.

Gas Light.

- (y) In cases where gas is used, the following conditions shall be observed.

Protection of foot-lights or floats.

- (a) The foot lights or floats shall be protected by fixed wire guards.
- (b) The rows and lines of gas-burners in the wings (which must commence at 4 feet at least from the level of the stage) shall be protected by fixed iron wire guards.
- (z) No person shall be allowed inside the premises in excess of the accommodation as provided by Section 2 (p).

3. The license shall be for a period of one year or for the remaining period of the financial year if issued after the beginning of the financial year and in any case shall expire on the 31st day of March following. (*Passed at a Special Meeting held on 23rd November 1915.*)

4. The license will be issued by the Secretary, who will perform the functions of the Committee laid down in these directions, after consultation with the Health Officer or Municipal Engineer.

NOTE.—Any person taking part in any dramatic performance or pantomime, and the occupier of any premises allowing these premises to be used, in contravention of the provisions of this license or of Section 122 (2), is liable under such section to a fine of Rs. 200 and to a further penalty of Rs. 50 per day if the offence is a recurring one.

Eating House Bye-Laws.

Under Section 197 (a), (b) & (g), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner vide Notification No. 5246-Education dated 31st July 1916.

1. No person shall manufacture or prepare for sale any articles made of ghi, flour, vegetables or meat in premises not licensed under these bye-laws.

2. Such licenses shall be granted by the Health Officer, who shall have the power to revoke any such licence granted by him in the event of any breach of the conditions of the license.

3. The conditions of the license shall be as follows:—

(i) *Premises.*

a. The floor shall be of impervious material and laid so as to drain in one direction.

b. An efficient drain shall be maintained and connected with a cesspool or public drain.

c. The lighting and ventilation shall meet the requirements of the Health Officer.

d. The premises shall not communicate direct with any latrine or open sewer vent.

(ii) *Sanitation.*

a. The walls shall be kept sanitary with plaster and whitewashed as required by the Health Officer.

b. Appliances (including furniture) used in the premises shall be kept as clean as circumstances will allow.

c. The premises shall be cleaned out and washed out once every working day.

4. Any person committing a breach of bye-law 1 shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to the penalties laid down in Section 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act 3 of 1911.

5. Nothing in these bye-laws shall be deemed to affect any premises which come under the operation of the Municipal bye-laws for the regulation of Bakeries.

N. B. 1. These bye-laws are specially enacted for the control of shops locally known as Nanbais and Paraonthawalas.

2. Attention is drawn to Section 146 of the Punjab Municipal Act 3 of 1911, in which it is laid down that :—“Whoever while suffering from an infections, contagious or loathsome diseases :—

a. Makes or offers for sale any article of food or drink for human consumption or any medicine or rug or

b. Wilfully touches such articles, medicine, or drug, when exposed for sale by others,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.”

Election Rules.

*Under Section 240 (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h),
Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.*

*Approved by the Chief Commissioner vide Notification
No. 5758-Education dated 15th August 1914.*

(a) Division of the Municipality into Wards.

1. The Municipality of Delhi shall be divided into administrative and elective Wards, numbered, named and bounded as shown in the list in Schedule A, which shall be liable to alteration from time to time.

(b) As to the number of representatives proper for each ward.

2. There shall be one elected member for each of the elective wards shown in Schedule A.

(c) Date of election and term of office.

3. All appointed and elected members shall hold office for three years. A general election shall be held triennially for each of the elective wards, on such date between the first and twentieth of March as the Deputy Commissioner shall determine.

4. Members appointed by the local administration will be appointed triennially as nearly as possible at the same time.

5. All members shall hold office from the date of their notification by the local administration as members till the date of notification of their successors, unless the local administration otherwise directs.

6. Casual elections held under the provisions of section 17 of the Act shall take place under the same conditions as general elections, save that the date shall be fixed as soon as convenient after the occurrence of the vacancy.

(d) As to the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election.

7. A person shall not be deemed an elector for any purpose of these rules unless he is registered as an elector.

8. A person shall not be entitled to be registered as an elector in any ward unless he :—

- (a) has attained the age of twenty-one years and
- (b) (i) is on the 1st of November preceding the election, the owner of premises situated within the ward whereon house tax has been levied to the extent of at least one rupee eight annas per year ; or
 (ii) is on that date and has been during the whole of the then last preceding six months the occupier of premises for which he has paid or on which the assessment for the purposes of house tax is, at least four rupees per month, provided that not more than one occupier may be qualified with respect to a single house unless the rent paid or assessed on such house divided by the number of occupiers amounts to at least four rupees per month ; and
- (c) is a male.

Provided that in no case shall any person be entitled to more than one vote in any one election ward.

9. (1) A person shall not be qualified for election as a member of the Municipal Committee unless he has during the twelve months next preceding the first of January in the year in which the elections are held, been an inhabitant of the Municipality, and unless he is a male, and

- (a) is on the first of January preceding the election, the owner of premises situated within the Municipality whereon house tax has been levied to the extent of at least thirteen rupees two annas per year or on that date has been during the whole of the then last preceding twelve months the occupier of such premises ; or
- (b) has paid income tax of not less than Rs. 35 per year during the three years immediately preceding his candidature for election.

(2) A person shall be disqualified from being elected a member if he :—

- (a) holds any place of profit in the gift or disposal of the Municipal Committee ; or
- (b) has been proscribed from Government employment ; or
- (c) has been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a criminal court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Local Administration, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member.

Provided that the Local Administration may exempt any person or any class of persons from the restrictions contained in clause (a) of this rule.

9. A. Except with the sanction of the Local Government, which, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council may be granted in respect of any person or class of persons, no person other than a British subject or a natural born subject of a state in India shall be qualified to be a member or to be a candidate for election as a member, or to vote at the election of any member of any Municipal Committee or Notified Area in the Province of Delhi. (*Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6191-Education, dated the 7th July 1917*).

(e) *As to the registration of electors.*

10. (1) On or before the first day of November preceding a general election the Secretary to the Municipality shall cause to be prepared a roll, called the electoral roll, in the form shown in Schedule B, of all persons entitled to be registered as electors. A separate electoral roll shall be prepared for each elective ward.

(2). The election roll or rolls shall be arranged in serial order of administrative ward and house numbers. (*Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 9156-Education, dated 1st November 1917*).

(3) The name of all persons qualified under rule 8 (b) (i) shall be taken from the house tax assessment registers, and each entry shall contain a reference to the item in the house tax assessment register on which it is based,

(4) It shall not be necessary to prepare new electoral rolls on each occasion, but the electoral rolls of the preceding election may, where that is more convenient, be revised and adopted with such alterations as may be necessary.

11. (1) The Secretary shall cause a copy of the electoral rolls in Urdu so made to be posted at the Town Hall and three copies of the electoral roll for each ward to be posted in the ward concerned.

(2). The Secretary shall also cause to be proclaimed by beat of drum, notices, advertisements, or other means, the fact that the electoral roll or rolls have been prepared and that copies of them can be inspected either at the Town Hall or in other specified places.

(3) Every person whose name is not entered in the electoral roll or rolls and who claims to have it inserted therein, or any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of the name of any person or persons, shall on or before the fourteenth day of December give notice in writing of his claims or objections to the Secretary (the notice to contain a statement of the qualifications on which the claims are based or of the reasons for which the objections are made); the Secretary shall forward these notices to the Deputy Commissioner who may appoint an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner to dispose of them. Such Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner after hearing the claimant or objector or their representative and taking such evidence as he considers necessary shall decide as to the admission or rejection of such claim or objection and shall inform the Secretary who shall cause corresponding additions or alterations, if any, to be made to the electoral roll and the copy or copies thereof posted under rule 11 (1) of these rules, and shall give notice to the person affected that the correction has been made. No appeal shall lie from the order of any Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner acting under this rule but his decision shall be subject to revision by the Deputy Commissioner.

(4) The electoral rolls shall be completed by the fourteenth day of February and shall come into operation on the first day of March and shall continue in operation for the twelve months beginning on that day. But if the electoral roll of any ward is not completed in due time, the time shall be extended at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner subject to the provision that it shall afterwards continue in operation as if it had come into operation on the first day of March.

(5) The electoral rolls shall be subjected to such correction yearly before the 1st of March as may be necessary to bring them up to date, and shall after such correction continue in operation for the twelve months beginning on that day.

(6) No person whose name is not included in the electoral roll shall vote at an election so long as that roll continues in operation.

(f) As to the nomination of candidates, the time of election, and the mode of recording votes.

12. Every candidate for election as a member of the Committee shall be nominated in writing in the form shown in Schedule C.

13. The nomination shall be subscribed by at least six electors and by the candidate as assenting to the nomination. Such electors must be persons registered in the electoral roll of the ward for which the candidate seeks election.

14. Each candidate shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper, but the same electors or any of them may not subscribe the nomination paper of more than one candidate in the same ward election. If any elector subscribes his name to more than one nomination paper every signature so subscribed shall be considered invalid.

15. Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid shall be delivered by the candidate or by one of his nominators at the Town Hall to the Secretary before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the last day for delivery of nomination papers.

16. (1) As soon as may be after a nomination paper has been delivered the Secretary shall inscribe the nominee's name in a list of nominations which shall be exhibited at the Town Hall.

(2) The list of nominations shall be in the form shown in Schedule D.

17. At any time not less than twelve days before the day fixed for the election any elector may object to the nomination of any candidate on the ground that he is not duly qualified under these rules or any other law for the time being in force. Such objections shall be made in writing and addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall dispose of the same.

18. The Secretary shall send all nomination forms to the Deputy Commissioner as soon as may be after the expiry of the last day for sending in nominations, with a report as to whether all such nominations appear to be in accordance with these rules or not.

19. The Deputy Commissioner shall examine every nomination form for the purpose of ascertaining that it is in order and that the candidate is duly qualified. He shall also consider all objections duly made under rule 17 and shall dispose of them after due enquiry. In each case he will decide as to the validity of the nomination, and will, should any case arise under rule 9 (2) (c), first take the orders of the local administration.

20. The Deputy Commissioner shall send a list of all valid nominations to the Secretary who shall prepare a Schedule, alphabetically arranged, of the valid nominations of candidates for election for each ward, if any, in the form prescribed by rule 16, save that the number of the ward concerned shall be made at the heading of the form. The Secretary shall also cause one copy to be exhibited at the Town Hall and another copy in the ward concerned at least five days before the date fixed for the election.

21. (1) If the number of valid nominations is more than one, a poll shall be taken on the day fixed for the election in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) If there is only one valid nomination the person nominated shall be declared to be elected.

(3) If no valid nomination is made for any vacancy, fresh nominations shall be called for by the Secretary.

22. If a candidate withdraws his name from nomination at any time before the recording of votes at the election he will be considered as not having been nominated.

23. The date on which, if there be an election, it shall be held, and the hours during which and the place where the votes of the electors will be taken, and the day up to which nomination of candidates will be received, which shall not be less than nineteen days before the time fixed for the election, if any, shall likewise be determined by the Deputy Commissioner.

24. Twenty-six days at least before the day fixed for the election the Secretary shall prepare and sign a notice thereof, and of (a) the dates on which nominations may be made and (b) the hours during which, and the place where, if there be an election, the votes of the electors of each ward will be recorded, and shall publish notice at the Town Hall and in the ward concerned.

25. The Deputy Commissioner shall appoint two or more gazetted officers (hereinafter termed the returning officers) to preside at each election and such returning officers shall be assisted by one or more persons as may be considered necessary. Two of these returning officers will be known as the first and second returning officers respectively.

26. If before or at the time of the election any of the returning officers refuse to act or become incapable of acting as such, the Deputy Commissioner or in his absence the Secretary shall appoint another person to act as returning officer in his place.

27. The first returning officer shall be supplied with a copy of the electoral roll and with a copy of the list of valid nominations of candidates for election referred to in rule 20.

28. All votes must be given in person at the polling station and no voting by proxy will be allowed. No person shall be entitled to vote until he has stated either verbally or in writing the number of the house in respect of which he is qualified to vote and his statement has been verified by reference to the electoral roll. *(The latter sentence was approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification No. 9156-Edu., dated 1st Nov. 1917).*

29. Votes shall be by ballot and the ballot of each voter shall consist of a piece of paper (hereinafter called the ballot paper) in the form shown in Schedule E attached. The list of candidates contained in this form shall be printed in the same order as in the Schedule prescribed by rule 20.

30. (1) When a person presents himself to vote, but not afterwards, the first returning officer may, of his own accord, and shall, if so required by a candidate or his agent, put to the person any of the following questions :—

- (a) Are you the person enrolled in the electoral roll in force as follows (reading the whole entry from the roll) ?
- (b) Have you already voted at the present election in this ward ?
- (c) Such other question as he may think fit or necessary.

(2) The vote of the person required to answer any of these questions shall not be given until he has answered them.

(3) Every person presenting himself to vote shall, if he be literate, sign his name opposite the corresponding entry in the copy of the electoral roll supplied to the first returning officer, or, if he be illiterate, shall affix his thumb mark thereto, in the presence of the first returning officer.

(4) The first returning officer shall then give to the voter a ballot paper bearing an official mark.

31. (1) The voter on receiving the ballot paper shall forthwith proceed to the place set apart for the purpose and there make a cross against the name of the candidate for whom he votes ; he shall put his ballot paper into a box provided for the purpose, hereinafter called the ballot box.

The second returning officer shall be in charge of the arrangements at the place wherein the ballot box is kept. He shall admit only one voter at a time and refuse admission to any other person or any voter not in possession of a ballot ticket.

If a voter is unable to read or write the second returning officer shall cause the vote of such voter to be marked on a ballot paper in the manner directed by such voter and the ballot paper to be placed in the ballot box.

(2) The ballot box shall be so constructed that the ballot papers can be introduced therein but cannot be withdrawn therefrom without the box being unlocked.

(2) Just before the commencement of the poll the second returning officer shall show the ballot box empty to such persons as may be present at the polling station and shall then lock it and place his seal upon it in such manner as to prevent its being opened without breaking such seal and shall keep it so locked and sealed.

32. Any ballot paper which is not duly marked or on which votes are given to more than one candidate or on which any mark has been made by which the voter may be identified, shall be invalid.

33. If a person representing himself to be a particular elector named on the electoral roll, applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted as such elector, the applicant shall, after duly answering such questions as the returning officer may ask, be entitled to mark a ballot paper in the same manner as any other voter ; but the ballot paper (in these rules called a tendered ballot paper) shall be of a colour differing from the other ballot papers, and, instead of being put into the ballot box, shall be given to the first returning officer and endorsed by him with the name of voter and his number on the electoral roll, and set aside in a separate packet, and shall not be counted by the returning officer. The signature or thumb impression of the voter shall not be made in the electoral roll as described in rule 30 (3) but shall be made in a separate list containing a copy of the corresponding entry in the electoral roll and bearing the heading "Tendered votes list."

34. At the close of the poll, in the presence of the persons nominated to assist the returning officer and of such candidates or their agents, if any, as may be in attendance, the returning officer shall :—

- (a) open the ballot box and separate the ballot papers which they admit as valid from those which they deem invalid, endorsing on the latter the word "rejected" and the ground of rejection ;
- (b) count the valid votes given to each candidate ;
- (c) prepare and certify a return setting forth (i) the number of persons who presented themselves to vote, (ii) the number of valid votes given for each candidate, (iii) the name of the candidate for whom most valid votes were given, (iv) the number of ballot papers declared invalid and (v) the number of tendered ballot papers;
- (d) seal up in separate packets the tendered ballot papers, the ballot papers which they have admitted as valid and those which they have rejected as invalid, the electoral roll referred to in rule 30 (3) and the tendered votes list prescribed by rule 33 and record on each packet a description of its contents and the date of the election to which it relates ; and
- (e) permit any candidate or his agent to take a copy of or an extract from the return mentioned in sub-section (c) above.

35. The first returning officer shall then forward the return and the packets of ballot papers and lists referred to in the preceding rule to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall cause to be posted at the Town Hall, for general information, a copy of the return prescribed in Rule 34 (c) *ante*.

36. (1) The Deputy Commissioner shall retain for 3 months the packets of the ballot papers and lists forwarded to him by the returning officers, and shall then, unless there appear to him to be reason for retaining them for a further period, cause them to be destroyed.

(2) While the packets are in the custody of the Deputy Commissioner they shall not be opened and their contents shall not be inspected except under his written order or under the order of a court enquiring into an election petition in accordance with the provisions of rules 41 to 51.

37. The Deputy Commissioner shall report to the Chief Commissioner the name of the candidate receiving the largest number of votes in the election and not disqualified from holding office by these or any other rules for the time being in force, for the purpose of notification of his election as member of the Committee.

38. Where it is found that two or more candidates have polled an equal number of valid votes, a new election shall be held in which such persons shall be the only candidates.

39. (1) No person shall obstruct, or in any way interfere with, the examination and counting of votes by the returning officers.

(2) No person shall deface, injure, alter, disturb, or remove any copy, notice or other document posted up under these rules at the Town Hall or elsewhere.

(g) Corrupt practices and other irregularities at elections.

40 (a) No election shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate elected.

(b) A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of these rules :—

(i) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury, to any person ; or

(ii) who gives or procures, or abets the giving of, a vote, in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate if the said corrupt practice is committed with his knowledge and consent.

*Explanation :—*A “promise of individual profit” includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom he is interested.

41. Every petition against the return of any candidate at a Municipal election on the ground of corrupt practice or on any other ground, shall be made in writing signed by a person who was a candidate at the election or by not less than five electors, and the petition shall be presented to the Deputy Commissioner within eight days of the publication by posting of the return at the Town Hall as prescribed in Rule 35 *ante*. The petition shall specify the acts which the objectors allege to amount to corrupt practice or other material irregularity as affecting the result of the election, and which he or they are prepared to establish, and shall on presentation be supported by a statement made on oath by each objector ;

Provided that on sufficient cause being shown the limit of eight days prescribed by this rule may be extended by the Deputy Commissioner.

2. (1) At the time of presenting an election petition or within three days afterwards the objector shall give security for all costs, charges, and expenses which may become payable by him to any witness summoned on his behalf, or to any respondent.

(2) The security shall be to such amount as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, and shall be given, either by a deposit of money or by recognizance entered into by not more than three securities, or partly in one way and partly in the other.

The Deputy Commissioner may either immediately or after a summary enquiry reject the application, after recording his reasons in writing for so doing, if he is not satisfied that there are grounds for further action on the petition.

43. If the Deputy Commissioner believes, after examining the objectors and making such enquiry as he deems fit, that any corrupt practice or other material irregularity has been committed in connection with the election of the respondent, he shall serve on the respondent a notice of the presentation of the petition, together with a copy of the petition, and shall summon him and in his presence make an enquiry regarding the corrupt practice or material irregularity alleged. The Deputy Commissioner shall, if necessary make an enquiry into the validity of the votes recorded in the circumstances described in rule 33.

44. (1) The enquiry shall be held in a place to which the public have free access, and notice of the time and place of enquiry shall be given to the parties not less than 7 days before the first day of the enquiry.

(2) The place of enquiry shall be within the Municipality, except that the Deputy Commissioner may, on being satisfied that special circumstances exist rendering it desirable that the enquiry should be held elsewhere, appoint some other convenient place for the enquiry.

45. When the respondent does not appear when the enquiry is instituted, then :—

(1) If it is proved that the summons was duly served, the officer holding the enquiry may proceed with the enquiry *ex parte* ;

(2) If it is not proved that the summons was duly served, the Deputy Commissioner shall direct a second summons to be issued and served on the respondent.

46. For the purpose of compelling the appearance of witnesses or the production of documents or other movable property and of recording evidence, the officer holding the enquiry shall exercise the same powers as are exercisable by a District Magistrate under Chapters VI and VII of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898.

47. The Deputy Commissioner shall make a record of all relevant evidence tendered, and shall at the conclusion of the proceedings, draw up a report of what he believes to be the facts of the case, supported by the recorded evidence, and state his opinion whether the alleged corrupt practice or material irregularity has been committed in connection with the election of the respondent. If the Deputy Commissioner be satisfied that no case has been established against the return of the candidate whose election has been the subject of enquiry, he shall record an order to this effect and declare his election valid. If, on the other hand, he believes that the allegation of corrupt practice or material irregularity has been established, he shall forward the proceedings with his report to the Chief Commissioner.

48. All costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the presentation of the petition and the subsequent enquiry, shall be defrayed by the parties concerned, in such manner and proportions as the Deputy Commissioner determines; and in particular any cost, charges, or expenses which, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, have been caused by vexatious conduct, unfounded allegations, or unfounded objections, on the part either of any objector or of the respondent, and any needless expenses incurred or caused on the part of any objector or the respondent, may be ordered to be defrayed by the parties by whom they have been incurred or caused.

49. Any costs awarded under these rules may be recovered from the security given under rule 42 or on application to a magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the Municipality, or in any other place where the person from whom the money is claimable may for the time being be resident, by the distress and sale of any movable property within the limits of his jurisdiction belonging to such person.

50. If the Chief Commissioner, after a perusal of the proceedings, is of opinion that the charge of corrupt practice or allegation of a material irregularity has not been established, he may pass an order declaring the candidate duly elected. If, on the other hand, he finds that the charge or allegation has been established, he may declare the election void, and may further in the case of corrupt practice by a candidate, order that the candidate shall be incapable of holding a Municipal Office for a period which may extend to ten years.

51. The Chief Commissioner may return the proceedings to the Deputy Commissioner for further enquiry, if this be thought necessary, before passing a final order. Any party to the proceedings may claim, to be present in person or by counsel before the Chief Commissioner.

52. The Deputy Commissioner may, of his own motion, make an enquiry regarding the conduct of any candidate whom he has reason to suspect of having committed any corrupt practice in connection with his election, and the case shall be investigated and disposed of in the manner prescribed in these rules.

53. When under rule 50 the election of a candidate is declared void, the Chief Commissioner shall direct either that the unsuccessful candidate next following on the list be declared duly elected, or that a new election be held.

54. The validity of any election shall not be questioned on the ground that the name of any person qualified to vote has been omitted from, or the name of any person not qualified to vote has been inserted in the electoral roll or rolls made and revised under the preceding rules.

55. If the election be declared void under rule 50, the person whose election was questioned shall, as from the date of the decision of the Chief Commissioner under that rule, vacate his office as a member of the Committee.

PENALTIES,

56. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 240, Subsection (4) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, the Chief Commissioner hereby directs that every person who :—

- (1) makes or alters any roll, list, or other document in contravention of these rules; or
- (2) wilfully makes a false answer to a question put to him under rule 30 (1) of these rules ; or
- (3) disobeys any order given by the returning officer under rule 31 or obstructs or in any way interferes with the examination and counting of votes by any returning officer ; or
- (4) defaces, injures, alters, disturbs or removes any copy, notice or other document posted up under these rules at the Town Hall or elsewhere ;

shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may amount to fifty rupees.

SCHEDULE A.

Administra- tive Ward No.	Name of Administrative Ward.	BOUNDARIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE WARD.	Elective Ward No.
I	Lothian Road ...	NORTH.—Delhi Civil Station Notified Area. EAST.—Municipal Boundary. SOUTH.—Cantonment Boundary and Queen's Road. WEST.—Dufferin Bridge, Hamilton Road, Ganda Nala, and Bangla Saiyid Firoz.	1
II	Queen's Gardens	NORTH.—Ward No. 1 as above. EAST.—Cantonment Boundary. SOUTH.—Chandni Chowk. WEST.—Mission Church Road.	
III	Mori Gate ...	NORTH.—Delhi Civil Station Notified Area. EAST.—Wards Nos. 1 and II as above. SOUTH.—Khari Baoli. WEST.—Eastern boundary of G. I. P. Ry. (<i>Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 5676 Education dated 18th August 1916.</i>)	2
IV	Dariba ...	NORTH.—Chandni Chowk. EAST.—Cantonment Boundary. SOUTH.—A line drawn from opposite the South-East corner of the Jama Masjid to a point opposite its Southern Gate, thence to a point opposite its Northern Gate, thence round its Western Boundary to the Chaori Bazar, thence the Chaori Bazar. West.—Chipiwarā Shahji-ka Chatta. Katra Khushal Rai, Chhota Dariba.	
V	Maliwara ...	NORTH.—Chandni Chowk. EAST.—Ward No. IV. as above. SOUTH.—Chaori Bazar. West.—Egerton Road.	
VI	Charkhewalan...	NORTH.—Chandni Chowk. EAST.—Egerton Road. SOUTH.—Chaori Bazar. WEST.—Ballimaran Gali Hakim Baqa.	4
VII	Gali Qasim Jan	NORTH.—Katra Baryan, Chandni Chowk. EAST.—Ward No. VI as above. SOUTH.—Ward No. VI as above. WEST.—Lal Kuan Bazar.	5

Administrative Ward No.	Name of Administrative Ward.	BOUNDARIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE WARD.	Elective ward No.
VIII	Farrashkhana...	NORTH.—Khari Baoli. EAST.—Mission Church Road, Katra Baryan, Ward No. VII as above. SOUTH.—Ajmeri Gate Bazar (excluding Hauz Qazi Market.) WEST.—Eastern boundary of the Ry. (<i>C. C.'s Notification No. 5676 dated 18th August 1916</i>).	6
IX	Bazar Sita Ram	NORTH.—Ward No. VII as above. EAST.—Bazar Sita Ram, Bazar Masjid Kalan SOUTH.—City Wall. WEST.—City Wall.	7
X	Churiwalan ...	NORTH.—Wards Nos. IV, V and VI as above. EAST.—Bazar Chitli Qabar, Bazar Bhojla Pahari, Bazar Turkman Gate. WEST.—Ward No. IX as above.	
XI	Suiwalan ...	NORTH.—Bazar Chitli Qabar. EAST.—Bazar Chitli Qabar. SOUTH.—City Wall. WEST.—Ward No. X as above.	8
XII	Faiz Bazar ...	NORTH.—Ward No. IV as above, Cantonment Boundary. EAST.—Cantonment Boundary. SOUTH.—City Wall. WEST.—Bazar Chitli Qabar.	
XIII	Sabzimandi ...	NORTH.—Municipal Boundary. EAST.—Delhi Civil Station Notified Area, City Wall. SOUTH.—Nabar Saadat Khan and Western Jumna Canal. WEST.—Municipal Boundary.	
XIV	Sadar North ...	NORTH.—Ward No. XII as above. EAST.—City Wall. SOUTH.—Sadar Bazar, Rohtak Road. WEST.—Municipal Boundary.	

Administra- tive Ward No.	Name of Administrative Ward.	BOUNDARIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE WARD.	Elective Ward No.
VIV S	Sadar South ...	NORTH.—Ward No. XIII N. as above. EAST.—City Well. SOUTH.—A straight line drawn from the Lohari Gate to the junction of the Jhandewalá Road and Qutab Road; the Jhandewala Road to the point south of the Id-gah where it turns; thence a line to the south west corner of the Id-gah; the western boundary of the Id-gah and a line running due west from the northwest corner of the Id-gah to the Municipal Boundary. WEST.—Municipal Boundary.	10
XV	Paharganj ...	Includes the remainder of the Municipal area not included in the above wards.	11

SCHEDULE B.

3. Schedule B shall contain the following columns:—
1. Number of administrative ward and house.
 2. Name of street or mohalla.
 3. Name of owner.
 4. Name of father of owner.
 5. Annual rent assessed.
 6. Name of tenant.
 7. Name of father of tenant.
 8. Remarks.

(Vide Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 9156 Education dated 1st November 1917.)

SCHEDULE C.

FORM OF NOMINATION PAPER.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Election of a member for No.....elective ward to be held on the.....day of.....19 .

We the undersigned being electors registered in the electoral roll for the said ward hereby nominate the following person as a candidate for the election:—

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Operation.

_____	_____	} <i>Signatures of six or more nominators.</i>
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	

I the undersigned being a person qualified for election in the said ward hereby assent to being nominated as a candidate at the election.

..... *Signature of Candidate.*

Dated this.....day of.....19 .

SCHEDULE D.
FORM OF LIST OF NOMINATIONS.
DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

List of persons nominated for election as members of the
Municipal Committee, _____ 191 .

Name,	Description,	Abode,	Occupation,	Ward for which nominated,
1	2	3	4	5

SCHEDULE E.

BALLOT PAPER.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL MEMBER FOR ELECTIVE WARD

No. _____ held on _____ 191 .

Serial No.	Name and description of candidate for election.	Column for cross (x) of voter,
1	A	
2	B	
3	C	
4	D	

Directions regarding registration of candidates for Municipal employment.

Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 25th January 1916.

1. For the registration of candidates for Municipal employment the Superintendent of the Vernacular Office will maintain under the advice of the Secretary four registers:—

- I. For Peons.
- II. For miscellaneous appointments.
- III. For English knowing Clerks.
- IV. For Vernacular Clerks.

In respect to registers I and II above no special orders are needed, but no one should be accepted as a candidate who is mentally or physically unfit.

2. In respect to register III, no one should be accepted as an English knowing candidate who is over 27 years of age, or who is unable to satisfy the Secretary that his knowledge of English is sufficient; preference will be given to Entrance Passed men.

3. In respect to register IV, no one should be accepted as a candidate who is not Middle passed or who is over 27 years of age.

4. Candidates for clerkships will be required to work in the Municipal Office for 3 months as unpaid apprentices, to enable them to learn their work and to show their capabilities.

5. The Secretary may summarily remove any man's name from the lists of candidates without assigning any reason. When a candidate reaches the age of 30 his name shall be struck off.

6. The Civil Surgeon will arrange entirely for his own staff, but the other Heads of Departments (*i.e.* Municipal Engineer and Health Officer) will apply to the Secretary for clerks and peons as required, and the Secretary will comply.

7. Temporary and permanent appointments will be allotted to candidates ordinarily by seniority, but the Secretary has discretion to appoint the candidate whom he considers most fit.

**Bye-laws regarding the letting off of Fire-arms,
Fire-works and Bombs.**

Under Section 188 (k) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

*Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification
No. 5430 Education, dated 14th July 1913.*

1. No person shall let off fire-arms, fire-works or bombs without having previously obtained a license in writing from the Superintendent of Police.

Provided that this restriction will not apply to any thing done under Military authority or to the letting off of fire-works on the occasion of marriages and festivals.

2. Any person committing a breach of the above bye-law, or of any of the conditions of the license issued by the Superintendent of Police, will be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine which may amount to fifty rupees.

Directions regarding loan of Municipal Flags.

Resolution of an Ordinary Meeting held on 22nd February 1916.

Read following note of Secretary:—

“The Committee possesses a large number of flags which have been bought for use as decorations. The Secretary might be authorised to let these out on hire at a rate not exceeding Rs. 5 per hundred varying according to the time for which they may be required. The hire might be remitted with the formal permission of the President on special occasions. Any person hiring or borrowing such flags will be held responsible for the flags being restored in good condition and will be required make good any damage.”

Resolved that the flags be lent without any charge at the discretion of the Secretary on condition that the borrower makes himself responsible for restoring the flags in good condition or making good any damage that may occur.

Directions for the supply of garden flowers.

Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 14th Dec, 1915.

It has been decided for the future to sell cut flowers only to persons who possess books of tickets. No payments in cash will be accepted.

The Secretary of the Municipal Committee will issue books of tickets containing forty tickets and a charge of Rs. 10 will be made for each book. The number of books to be issued will be limited at the discretion of the Secretary since the supply of flowers etc, is limited.

Each ticket will entitle the holder to four annas worth of flowers if such are available, and the books issued will contain intimations as to the entries to be made in the tickets, etc.

The following amounts of flowers will be issued in return for each ticket :—

Cut Roses Superior	...	8
or Cut Roses, Ordinary	...	16
or Mixed flowers	...	Half a small basket
or Maiden hair fronds...	...	8
or Common fern fronds	...	16

Holders of books of tickets should send their servants to the Head Gardener of the Queen's or Roshanara Gardens or in the case of mixed flowers, of the Rajpur Nursery. The servants should have instructions as to the kind of flowers required and should be sent as early as possible in the day with a wet *jharan* and a basket in order that the flowers may keep fresh as long as possible.

The Head Gardener will send in the tickets to the Municipal Office every evening.

Refunds will be allowed for tickets not used.

Rules regarding payment of compensation to owners of animals destroyed for Glanders.

Sanctioned by Punjab Government Notification No. 1070 dated 7th November 1906.

(1) When clinical symptoms are shown, one fourth of the value subject to a maximum of Rs. 30 for horses and mules and Rs. 5 for donkeys.

(2) When clinical symptoms are not shown but when there is reaction to the Mallein test one half of the value subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 for horses and mules and of Rs. 10 for donkeys. The value of the animal should be regarded as the price which would have been paid for it immediately after it was certified to be diseased. The veterinary practitioner ordering destruction should award compensation in accordance with the above scale and his order shall be considered final.

Rules 2 and 7 of the Rules published in Punjab Government Notification No. 1070 dated 7th November 1906.

2. Every person having in his possession or under his charge any diseased horse, shall observe the following rules:—

(1) He shall, as far as possible, keep the diseased horse and its attendants separate from other horses not diseased.

(2) He shall give immediate information of the fact of the disease to the nearest Police Station and the Officer in charge of the Station shall forthwith report the same to the Superintendent of Police who shall communicate it directly to the Inspector.

7. The Inspector shall grant a license for the removal of a horse which has been in contact with a diseased horse only when he considers there is no danger of the first horse becoming diseased.

If any horse which has been in such contact is removed without such license, the Inspector may require it to be taken back within the limits of the place from which it had been removed.

Hackney Carriage Rules.

*Under Section 3 of the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879.
Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification
No. 1776-Education dated 22nd March 1919.*

1. No hackney carriage shall be let to hire, or taken to ply or offered for hire within the limits of Delhi Municipality or Notified Area, or on any road within six miles from those limits except under a license granted in that behalf in accordance with these rules by the Hackney Carriage Sub-committee of the Delhi Municipal Committee and signed by the Secretary of the Municipal Committee or the Assistant Secretary.

Exception.—Ekkas bringing passenger into these limits from outside and returning the same or next day are exempt from the provisions of this rule provided they do not ply for hire from one place to another within these limits.

NOTE.—For the purpose of these rules, the words Delhi Municipality shall include the larger area specified above.

2. No person shall act as driver of a hackney carriage except under a license granted in that behalf by the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, who may refuse to grant a license if the applicant is under 18 years of age or otherwise unfitted for the work.

3. A license may be given for any period not exceeding one year; but all licenses shall terminate on the 31st of October next after the grant thereof.

4. Duplicate licenses may be issued to all license holders on payment of four annas.

5. Hackney carriages shall be classified as follows:—

1st Class—Landaus, and Broughams and Victorias with two horses.

2nd Class—Broughams and Victorias with one horse; Palki Garis with two horses and Tongas with rubber tyres.

3rd Class—Palki Garis with one horse and Tongas without rubber tyres.

4th Class—Ekkas.

N. B.—If any hackney carriage of the first two classes does not come up to the required standard, the licensing Committee may instead of refusing a license grant one in a lower class.

6. The following fees shall be paid for carriage licenses:—

1st Class	... Rs.	18
2nd Class	... „	15
3rd Class	... „	10
4th Class	... „	6

7. The following shall be the conditions of a carriage license and they shall be complied with by the owner of the carriage :—

(a) The horse shall be practically sound, free from sores and wounds, in good health and condition, properly shod and of a suitable size .

(b) The carriage shall be in good condition. The wheels shall run true and noiselessly. No screws, nails or nuts shall be allowed to project so as to inconvenience passengers.

All carriages of the 1st and 2nd classes shall have a foot-bell in working order attached to them.

All carriages of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes shall have their exposed wood work properly painted, the seats provided with cushions covered with sound and clean cloth or leather, and the places where passengers put their feet provided with mats or cloth. Where the seats for passengers have an empty space beneath them that space shall be covered with a curtain of clean and sound cloth or leather.

All Landaus, Broughams, Victorias and Tongas shall be provided with proper hoods in good condition, and, with the exception of 3rd class Tongas, with rubber tyres sufficiently thick to keep the iron tyre of the wheel from touching the ground on an ordinary road.

All carriages shall carry lamps of an approved pattern properly fixed and with clean glasses; in the case of Ekkas one lamp on the right side and of all other carriages one lamp on each side.

(c) The harness shall be complete and in sound condition. Strong leather reins shall be used for all carriages except Ekkas. Bits shall be of the proper size and properly hung in the mouth and shall be either plain snaffles or smooth bar bits with or without a port. No thorn bits shall be allowed.

(d) Every carriage shall bear painted on it on both sides and in the case of Landaus, Broughams, Victorias and Palki Garis at the back as well, in conspicuous places, the serial number of the license of the carriage in black on a black ground which shall be white one year and yellow the next, alternately.

8. A fee of 4 annas shall be paid every time that a number is affixed to or restored to the carriage entered in the license and the Municipal Committee shall make the necessary arrangements for the painting of numbers.

9. Every carriage license shall terminate on transfer of the carriage to another proprietor provided that the license may be renewed within the period provided in Rule 3, free of charge, on application by the new proprietor before the expiry of one week after the date of such transfer.

Explanation.—The person in whose name any carriage is licensed shall be deemed to be the proprietor of such carriage for the purpose of these rules.

10. The following are the maximum fares which may be demanded for the hire of any hackney carriage:—

By time.

Class.			1st hour.	Each subsequent hour or part of hour.	Whole day of 9 hours.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	...	...	1 4 0	0 10 0	5 0 0
II	...	...	0 12 0	0 6 0	3 8 0
III	...	...	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 8 0
IV	...	...	0 4 0	0 3 0	By arrangement.

NOTE 1.—Hirers are at liberty to make any private arrangements for less payments.

NOTE 2.—Time shall begin to run from the moment of engagement; and the time at which a licensed carriage is called from any public stand shall be considered as the moment of engagement.

By journey.

Class.	From within limits of Municipality to (and back if return on same day)		
	Humayun's Tomb, Nizamuddin, Safdarjang, and Badli-ki-Serai.	Okhla, Kalkaji or New Canton- ment.	Kutab.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
II	3 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 0
III	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
IV	0 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0

NOTE.—If the return journey is made on the next day, the same fares may be charged for the return as well. Fares must be paid by time for journeys from the places mentioned only.

11. The maximum number of persons including the driver, and the maximum weight of load which may be conveyed in a hackney carriage shall be as follows:—

Class.	LOAD.	
	Persons.	Weight in maunds (including passen- gers and luggage).
I.	7	} 15
II. (except Tongas)	7	
Palki Garis with one horse	6	10
Tongas, Ekkas	4	7

NOTE.—An adult shall be considered to weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds and a child (under 12 years of age) to weigh $\frac{3}{4}$ maunds. Two children (under 12 years of age) shall count as one adult.

12. The minimum speed at which a hackney carriage shall be driven when plying for hire shall be 5 miles an hour for Ekkas and 6 miles an hour for other carriages.

13. The owner of every hackney carriage except Ekkas shall cause to be exhibited and kept in a legible condition, in such conspicuous part of each carriage as may be prescribed, a schedule in English and Vernacular, which will be provided free by the Municipal Committee, giving the rates of fares chargeable for carriages of its class ; and also any other notice which may be prescribed.

14. The following fees shall be paid for drivers' licenses:—

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) to drive 1st, 2nd and 3rd class carriages ... | Rs. 2 |
| (b) to drive Ekkas only ... | „ 1 |

15. Every driver shall when driving a carriage wear a badge inscribed with the number of his license and given him free of charge with his license. Every driver shall return his badge to the Secretary on termination, suspension or revocation of his license.

16. No driver's license or badge may be lent or transferred.

17. Every driver shall when driving a hackney carriage except of the 4th class be properly dressed and wear uniform as follows:—

- (i) from April 16th to October 15th a clean khaki shirt, and a khaki turban;
- (ii) from October 16th to April 15th a khaki turban, a clean khaki coat buttoned at the neck and a leather belt ; provided that in the case of drivers of landaus, broughams and victorias the colour of the coat may be dark blue and that in all cases the uniform prescribed for the winter may be worn in the summer. A khaki turban need not be worn with a dark blue coat.

18. The owner of every hackney carriage or any driver licensed under these rules:—

- (1) shall not employ or permit an unlicensed driver to drive a hackney carriage ;
- (2) shall not cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, torture, or procure or permit to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven or tortured any animal drawing a hackney carriage; or harness or drive, or permit to be harnessed or driven in a hackney carriage, any animal which from sickness, age, wounds or other causes, is unfit to be harnessed or driven ;

- (3) shall drive with all care and precaution and observe all the rules of the road ;
- (4) shall when driving a hackney carriage keep the lamps properly lighted between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise ;
- (5) shall not drive while intoxicated, or make use of insulting, abusive or obscene language, or wilfully obstruct or hinder the driver of any other carriage in taking up or setting down any person, or wrongfully prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of another hackney carriage from being hired ;
- (6) shall not cause a hackney carriage when being offered for hire or taken to ply and not actually hired, to loiter unduly or stand in any public place except on a hackney carriage stand appointed by the Municipal Committee for the purpose ;
- (7) shall not disobey any direction of any police officer for the regulation of traffic or the control of carriages on hackney carriage stands ;
- (8) shall not refuse to let his carriage on hire for any time up to a whole day of nine hours or by distance to any of the places mentioned in Rule 10, when such carriage is standing on a hackney carriage stand, or without good excuse when offering it for hire ; provided that he may refuse to let his carriage if asked to go beyond the limits to which these rules apply ;
- (9) shall not having agreed or having been hired to be in attendance with a carriage at an appointed time or place, neglect or omit to attend punctually with such carriage at such time or place unless delayed or prevented by some reasonable and sufficient cause ;
- (10) shall not when hired by time desert from the hiring before discharge by the hirer ;
- (11) shall not demand more than the maximum fare or carry more than the maximum load prescribed in these rules ;
- (12) shall not knowingly convey in a carriage any person suffering from a contagious or infectious disease or the dead body of a person who has died from any such disease; except under the directions of a Medical Officer of the District Staff or of the Municipal Health Officer, for which he shall be entitled to the

fare of one day's hire (in the case of Ekkas Rs. 2) ; and shall not, having become aware that he has so conveyed any such person or dead body, omit to present the carriage which has been used for such purpose, at the Paharganj Infection Hospital, for disinfection, within twelve hours of such use, and shall not let or ply the carriage for hire until it has been so disinfected ;

(13) shall, immediately after the termination of the hiring of a hackney carriage, carefully search the carriage and if any property be discovered, take the same, unless sooner claimed by the owner, to the nearest police station within twelve hours ;

(14) shall produce his license when required to do so by—

- (i) any Magistrate,
- (ii) any member of the Municipal Committee,
- (iii) the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, or a Municipal Hackney Carriage Inspector,
- (iv) any person hiring the carriage ;

(15) shall attend in person or bring or send any animal used in a hackney carriage or the carriage, harness and appurtenances thereof, to the Town Hall or elsewhere when ordered to do so by any member of the Municipal Committee or the Secretary of the Committee or a Municipal Hackney Carriage Inspector.

19. Prosecutions for breaches of these rules may be instituted by the Municipal Prosecutor or Counsel, on the authority of the Secretary.

The penalty for a breach of any of these rules is, under Section 7 of the Hackney Carriage Act, a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

20. Any license may be suspended or revoked for any breach of these rules by the authority granting the license. Any carriage license may be suspended for 15 days by the Municipal Secretary for any breach of the rules. If the breach is of a condition of the license, the carriage license may be suspended by the Secretary or any member of the Hackney Carriage Sub-committee for 15 days or until the conditions are fulfilled.

21. Whenever a carriage license is suspended, the owner shall, if so required, deliver the carriage to the Municipal Secretary who may keep it during the period of suspension at such place as may be prescribed.

Rules regarding the charging of fees from certain patients treated at the Municipal Hospital and dispensaries.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner in his letter No. 6758 Home dated 19th October 1915.

1. Gratuitous medical relief will be afforded at the Municipal Hospital and dispensaries only to really indigent persons. Well-to-do persons will be required to pay charges as laid down in the following rules.

Limitation on gratuitous medical relief.

2. For the purpose of these rules a person resident or temporarily domiciled in Delhi Province will be regarded as well-to-do :—

Definition of a well-to-do person.

(i) if the person is assessed to income tax, or pays land revenue amounting to Rs. 200 per annum or over, or would pay that amount of land revenue if his land was assessed to land revenue, and

(ii) if the person is a member of the family of a person falling within the definition laid down in rule 2 (i). A member of family will be interpreted in the manner laid down in paragraph *415 of the Punjab Medical Manual.

Provided that no charge shall be made in the case of :—

(a) persons who are entitled to free medical attendance as being Government or Municipal Servants,

(b) persons belonging to a class which has been exempted from the payment of charges by a resolution of the Municipal Committee, and

(c) persons whom the Civil Surgeon for special reasons has at his discretion exempted from payment.

* A member of a " family " includes.

1. A wife of the person concerned.
2. Legitimate children
3. Step children.
4. Parents.
5. Sisters.
6. Minor brothers.

} If residing with and wholly dependent on the person concerned.

3. The Civil Surgeon will apply at such intervals as may seem necessary, to the office of the Collector of Income Tax and Land Revenue for lists† of persons referred to in rule 2 (i) who are resident or temporarily domiciled in the Delhi Province.

4. The following procedure will be observed in the case of in-door patients :—

- (i) Well-to-do patients will not be admitted into the in-door department unless the Civil Surgeon considers that their residence or surroundings are

Procedure in the case of in-door patients. not such as to afford suitable facilities for the treatment of the case or considers that in a particular case a patient, though well-to-do, cannot afford the necessary treatment at his home.

- (ii) Well-to-do patients will be charged, when admitted into the in-door department, according to the following scale :—

	<u>Indian</u>		<u>European</u>
	per diem.		per diem.
Scale A, without food ...	Re. 1	...	Re. 1
Scale B. with food ...	Rs. 1-8	...	Rs. 2

This charge will cover all hospital services, medicines and dressings.

- (iii) In addition to the above charges, in the case of operations well-to-do patients will be charged Rs. 5 for a major operation and Re. 1 for a minor operation.

- (iv) (a) No charges other than the above are in any case or in any circumstances to be demanded. (b) The Civil Surgeon and the Assistant Surgeon will not however be debarred from accepting a fee if offered by a patient in accordance with a previous arrangement or subsequently *suo motu*.

5. In the case of out-door patients the following procedure will be observed :—

Procedure in the case of out-door patients.

- (i) Well-to-do patients will be treated at the dispensary on payment of a dispensary fee of Rs. 4 for each visit.

- (ii) In the case of a well-to-do patient presenting himself for an operation at the out-door department within dispensary hours Rs. 5 will be charged for each major operation and Re. 1 for each minor operation.

† The cost of preparing such lists will be debited to the Medical Department.

6. (a) The charges payable by well-to-do patients under rule 5 (ii) apply to the case of eye examinations within the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 noon only, when the

Procedure in the case of patients attending the out-door eye department.

eye out-door department is open.

(b) In the case a well-to-do patient presenting himself for eye examination outside these hours or in the case of a complicated eye examination which it is impossible to complete during the hours when the department is open, the Civil Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon may fix a fee by agreement with the patient before undertaking the examination.

Payment of charges.

7. All fees are ordinarily payable in advance.

8. The Civil Surgeon has the discretion to reduce the charge or to exempt a person from a particular charge in a special case.

Powers of Civil Surgeon to vary scale of fees.

9. In the case of persons not resident or temporarily domiciled in Delhi Province, no list of the nature contemplated in rule 3 can be supplied. In such cases the Civil

Persons not resident in Delhi Province.

Surgeon may apply the principles of these rules to those presenting themselves for treatment. Persons whom he classes as well-to-do, must pay the charges laid down in these rules.

10. The sums realised in these rules except those referred to in 4 (b) and 6 (b) will be credited to the Municipal Fund.

The manner in which fees shall be credited.

House Tax Bye-laws.

Under Sections 188 (1) (t) and 199 (1) of Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification No. 6184-Education dated 7th July 1917.

1. The annual value of houses and buildings vested in His Majesty and of factories as defined in section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, shall be calculated as follows:—

(a) For buildings vested in His Majesty and not administered by the Municipal Committee a sum equal to 5 per cent of the value as certified by the Public Works Department.

(b) For factories of which the buildings are owned by the proprietors of the factory, a sum equal to 5 per cent on the sum obtained by adding the estimated cost of erecting the building, less such amount as the Committee may deem reasonable to be deducted on account of depreciation (if any), to the estimated market value of the site and any land attached to the house or building. In the calculation of the annual value of any premises no account should be taken of any machinery thereon.

2. A building or house shall be held to include the compound within which it stands.

3. The tax shall be payable for each calendar year, in advance, in one single instalment on 1st July in each year.

4. When entry of a house is made in accordance with the provisions of section 75 (a) of Act III of 1911, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman who according to custom does not appear in public, is entered, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

5. When public notice regarding completion of the assessment lists is given under section 64 of Act III of 1911, such public notice shall be given by advertisement in at least two local newspapers and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the Municipality and in such other manner as the Committee may prescribe.

6. Every person likely to be affected by the list, or an authorised agent of such person, shall be entitled to inspect the list in the Committee's office during office hours and shall further be entitled to receive a copy of the entries affecting him on payment of a fee of one anna for each entry.

7. Objections to the assessment shall on receipt be entered in a register of objections, and notice shall be given to each objector of the day, time and place when and whereat his objection will be considered.

8. At the time and place so fixed the objection received shall be considered by the Direct Tax Sub-committee in the presence of the objector or his agent if he shall appear, and if not, in his absence.

For reasonable cause the investigation of the objections may from time to time be adjourned.

9. On the completion of the amended list (*vide* section 66 of the Act) notice that the list is open to inspection in the Committee's office shall be given in the manner described in bye-law number five preceding.

10. Where there is a dispute regarding ownership and doubt exists as to who is entitled to be registered as owner of any premises, the Committee shall determine who is entitled to be registered as such, and this decision shall remain in force for the purpose of these rules till set aside by the order of a competent Court.

11. When the name of the owner is not known it shall be sufficient to designate him in the Assessment List as "the owner."

12. In the event of any person preventing a Municipal Officer from entering a house under bye-law 4 above, the person so obstructing shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

13. The Tax shall be calculated to the nearest anna ; six pies and less not being reckoned at all and any number of pies in excess of six being reckoned as one anna. Payment shall be made according to these calculations.

14. If, in considering an application for remission, it appears to the Sub-committee that a factory has been unoccupied except in so far as it has been used as a warehouse for machinery, whether under the charge of a caretaker or not, the Sub-committee shall sanction a remission as if one-third of the building had been unoccupied.

15. No application for remission under section 72 (2) shall be entertained by the Sub-committee unless the amount of the tax due has already been credited to the Municipal Fund.

16. The fact that an application for remission of House Tax has been or is intended to be presented shall not exempt any person from whom such House Tax is claimed from the liability to pay the Tax.

17. If any building is used for the exhibition of cinematographs, circuses, pantomimes, dramatic performances or other similar purposes, and is not leased at an annual rent to any person, it shall be assessed in the manner laid down in section 3 (1) (c) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911.

**Punjab Government Notification No. 590, dated
16th December 1901, regarding House Tax.**

It is hereby notified, that with the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Municipal Committee of Delhi, in accordance with Section 45, clause 7 and 8 of Act XX of 1891, has directed, with effect from the 1st of January 1902, the imposition of a house tax under Section 42 (A) (a) (i) of the said Act at the rate of Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. on the annual rentals of all buildings within the limits of the Delhi Municipality.

All mosques, temples, churches, schools, hospitals, dispensaries and orphanages are exempt from this tax.

Bye-laws regarding the proper regulation and inspection of ice and Aerated Water factories within the Municipal limits of Delhi.

Under Section 188 (e) (i), and 199 (i) Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification No. 4947-Education, dated 26th July 1915.

1. Every person engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any form of ice or aerated water for drinking purposes shall keep the premises used and the vessels and apparatus employed in such manufacture or preparation for sale, clean and in good order.
 2. Every person engaged in such manufacture or preparation for sale shall comply with all orders which the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee may issue to him with regard to the sanitary measures to be adopted for securing the proper cleanliness of the manufacturing premises and the safety of the workmen employed.
 3. All water used in such manufacture or preparation for sale shall be obtained from the Municipal water supply laid in direct pipe connection to the factory, unless special permission is given by the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee for the use of other water.
 4. No person engaged in such manufacture or preparation for sale shall permit any person suffering from any contagious or loathsome disease or from sores to enter or remain in his manufacturing premises.
 5. Any person who commits a breach of any of these bye-laws shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and if the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.
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Scale of fines fixed for Impounded Cattle.

Punjab Government Notification No. 952, dated the 11th October 1906.

Whereas it appears to the Local Government from the report of the Magistrate of the Delhi District that in the limits of the Delhi Municipality and Delhi Cantonments, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on public and private gardens and destroy shrubs and plants or other produce thereon, it is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act I of 1891, that for every head of cattle which may be seized within the limits of Delhi Municipality and Delhi Cantonments and impounded in a pound within the limits of the said areas under the provisions of Sections 10 and 11 of Act I of 1871, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine equivalent to double the fine mentioned in the scale shown in Section 12 of the same Act.

Notification No. 7454-Home dated Delhi, the 15th of November 1915.

Under the provisions of Section 12 of Act I of 1871 (the Cattle Trespass Act), as amended by Section 5 of Act I of 1891, it is hereby notified that for every head of cattle seized within the boundary limits of the Sabzimandi, Raisina and Faiz Bazar Police Stations and impounded within a pound within the limits of the said Police Stations under the provisions of Sections 10 and 11 of Act I of 1871, the pound keeper shall levy a fine equivalent to double the fine mentioned in the scale shown in Section 12 of the said Act.

Directions regarding the removal of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

Under Section 142 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911,

The following directions regarding the enforcement of Section 142 of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911 for the removal of persons suffering from any of the infectious diseases enumerated below, to any Hospital or place at which persons suffering from such diseases are received for medical treatment, and for the taking of necessary action for such removal, have been approved by the Municipal Committee Delhi, at a Special Meeting held on 2nd December 1913, and the same are published for information.

It is also hereby notified that these directions will be enforced on or after the 1st August 1914.

1. Cholera	...	...	} <i>Vide</i> Section 3 (7) of the Act.
2. Plague	...	...	
3. Small-pox	...	...	
4. Measles	...	...	
5. Chicken-pox	...	...	
6. Diphtheria	...	...	} <i>Vide</i> Notification No. 3904-Home, dated 6th June 1914.
7. Tubercle of the lung	...	...	
8. Scarlet fever	...	...	
9. Typhus fever	...	...	
10. Enteric fever	...	...	
11. Erysipelas	...	...	

DIRECTIONS.

1. The Committee authorizes the Civil Surgeon, the Assistant Surgeon, the Health Officer and the Assistant Health Officer to remove or cause to be removed persons suffering from infectious diseases to the Paharganj Infectious Hospital, subject to the provisions of Section 145, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

2. Notice is hereby given that any persons refusing to obey the instructions of the Civil Surgeon, the Assistant Surgeon, the Health Officer or the Assistant Health Officer taking action under Section 142 of the Punjab Municipal Act, shall be liable under Section 219 of the said Act, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine which may amount to Rs. 50.

Infectious Diseases.

*Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 11th
August 1914.*

The Public is hereby informed that the Municipal Committee in accordance with Sanitation Sub-committee's Resolution No. 5 dated 31st July 1914, which was confirmed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 11th August 1914, has decided that for the purposes of Section 142 of Act III of 1911, the following shall, for the present, be regarded as infectious diseases:—

Cholera, Plague, Small-pox and Pthisis.

It has further decided that under Section 142 (a) (b) (c) any one found suffering from any of the above diseases and without proper lodging or accommodation, or living in a Serai or other public hostel, or living in a room or house which he neither owns nor pays rent for, may, under the directions already published be removed to the Committee's infectious Diseases Hospital, by the Civil Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer, authorized by the Committee in this behalf.

Further that action under the directions, etc., issued in the previous public notices will be taken according to the terms of this notice which is issued with a view to clearing up any misunderstanding which may have been caused by the previous notices.

Rules regarding opening of Jhatka Mutton shops in the City of Delhi.

Passed at a Special Meeting held on 6th May, 1913.

- (1) Sign Boards to show the description of mutton (*i.e.* Jhatka) with the owner's name must be put up in front of the shop.
 - (2) Jhatka goats must be slaughtered after being passed by the Slaughter House Superintendent as is done in Muhaminadan Slaughter Houses.
 - (3) Octroi must be recovered from the owners of Jhatka goats.
 - (4) The Jhatka Slaughter House must be outside the City wall, in an inhabited place, as for instance the Kotla, outside the Delhi Gate, and it must be subject to the Municipal rules observed in other Slaughter Houses.
 - (5) All the Jhatka shops (for cooked meat only) must be licensed by the Municipal Committee and confined to one place only, where they are now.
 - (6) Kachcha Jhatka mutton may be sold in the Jhatka Slaughter House only.
 - (7) The floor of the Jhatka Slaughter House must be paved, and drained direct into the City Ditch. (*Passed at a Special Meeting held on 1st July 1913.*)
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Bye-laws for the regulation of Lodging-houses.

Under Sections 188 (d) and 199, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification No. 3101 Education dated 11th May 1915.

1. For the purpose of these bye-laws "Lodging-house" shall mean and include any serai, hotel, boarding-house for the general public, rest-house, or unlicensed emigration depot and any other place where visitors are received and provided with sleeping accommodation for payment.

2. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall cause his name to be registered as such in the office of the Municipal Committee and shall also furnish the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee with the following information in writing:—

- (a) the position of his lodging-house and
- (b) the number of rooms reserved for lodgers in such lodging-house.

3. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall be required to make his lodging-house conform to the following requirements:—

- (a) the minimum height of every room intended for the use of lodgers shall be not less than 10 feet;
- (b) the minimum superficial floor area of each such room shall be not less than 80 square feet;
- (c) ventilation shall be provided for each such room by means of windows, gratings or other openings exclusive of doors, having a combined area equal to not less than one-tenth of the floor area of the room.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be considered in any way to waive the requirements of any bye-laws for the regulation of buildings in general which may from time to time be in force within the Municipality.

4. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall provide it with a sufficient and good supply of drinking water.

5. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall keep it clean, and shall lime-wash every room in it at least twice a year, in the months of March and September, and more often if so required by the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee.

6. (a) Every keeper of a lodging-house shall, as soon as it comes to his notice, immediately report to the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee the occurrence of any infectious disease in his lodging-house and shall take measures to keep any person suffering from such disease isolated from all other lodgers until the case has been investigated by the Health Officer.

(b) No keeper of a lodging-house shall suffer his lodging-house or any part of it to be occupied if he knows or has good reason to believe that it has been occupied by a person suffering from any infectious disease, until such lodging-house or part of it and every article therein likely to contain infection have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

7—Every keeper of a lodging-house shall comply with every reasonable order of the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee to promote the sanitation and cleanliness of his lodging-house and to give effect to these bye-laws.

8—The Sanitation Sub-committee of the Municipal Committee may fix the number of persons who may occupy any room in any lodging-house, and no lodging-house keeper shall suffer more than the number of persons so prescribed to occupy any room in his lodging-house.

9—Every keeper of a lodging-house who may be so required by the Sanitation Sub-committee of the Municipal Committee shall keep a register in the form prescribed by the Committee, in which he shall cause to be entered the names and addresses of all residents and inmates of his lodging-house, and the dates of their arrival and departure and such other information as the Committee may prescribe.

10—Every keeper of a lodging-house who commits a breach of any of these bye-laws shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to Rs. 50, and if the breach is a continuing breach, to a further fine which may amount to Rs. 5, for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Bye-laws for the regulation of Municipal Markets.

*Under Section 188 (e) (ii), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.
Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification
No. 5421 Education dated 14th July 1913.*

1. No marketable commodities shall be placed or exposed for sale in a Municipal market in such a manner as to cause any obstruction in any of the passages or roads of the market.
2. No vendor in any Municipal market and no servant of any vendor shall cook in any part of such market, (including any shop or stall), except in places specially set apart for the purpose by the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee.
3. No person shall bring any vehicle or live animal inside a Municipal market. Dogs found inside the market may be seized and handed over to the Police.
4. Every vendor in any Municipal market shall cause his shop or stall to be kept in a cleanly condition and shall allow no refuse or garbage to remain about it, but shall from time to time, as often as occasion may require during each day on which such shop or stall is open, cause all garbage and refuse to be placed in the receptacle which is provided by the Municipal Committee.
5. No person shall light a fire in a Municipal market without the sanction of the Market Superintendent and every shop-keeper and stall-holder in a Municipal market shall cause to be extinguished every fire or light in his shop or stall before he leaves it unoccupied.
6. No person shall expose for sale in a Municipal market any food which is in a decayed condition or which is noxious or deleterious to human health, and the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee may order any such food to be destroyed.
7. No person shall create any disturbance within any Municipal market.
8. Every shop-keeper or stall-holder in a Municipal market shall keep open his shop or stall every day, unless prevented by sufficient reason.

9. No shop-keeper or stall-holder in any Municipal market shall keep his shop open beyond the hours fixed by the Municipal Committee as the hours of business for the market.

10. No unauthorised person shall remain in any Municipal market during the times fixed by the Municipal Committee as the times of closing.

11. All tenants, occupiers, vendors and their servants and agents in any market shall obey all reasonable orders of the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee,

12. Shop-keepers and stall-holders in a Municipal market must take measures for securing the safety of their property kept in their shops or stalls, so long as they continue to hold such shops or stalls.

13. Every Municipal market shall be kept clean and sanitary and must be thoroughly washed and flushed daily by servants of the Municipal Committee employed for the purpose.

14. Any authorised servant of the Municipal Committee or any Police Officer may expel from the market premises any person who is found therein drunk or begging or loitering or hawking goods or distributing bills or who misconducts himself or who in any way infringes any of these bye-laws.

15. Any person committing a breach of any of bye-laws 1 to 12 inclusive shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and if the breach is a continuing one, to a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Bye-laws for the Inspection and Proper Regulation of Markets (Non=Municipal).

*Under Section 188 (e) (ii), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.
Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification
No. 7067 Education dated 16th September 1913.*

1. In these bye-laws "Market" includes any place where persons periodically assemble for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, or live stock.

2. No person shall establish a new market for the sale of, or for the purpose of exposing for sale, animals intended for human food, or any other article of human food, except with the written sanction of the Committee. As conditions of granting sanction to the establishment of a market the Committee may require the owner, lessee or manager of any market:—

New markets for sale of food.

- (a) to cause the whole or any portion of the floor of the market-building or market-place to be suitably paved ;
- (b) to cause such drains to be made in or from the market building or market-place of such material, size and description, at such level, and with such outfall, as the Committee may consider necessary ;
- (c) to cause such a supply of drinking water as the Committee may consider necessary ;
- (d) to make such provision for ventilation as the Committee may consider necessary ;
- (e) to provide passages between the stalls of sufficient width for the convenient use of the public ;
- (f) to provide receptacles for holding rubbish of any description ; and
- (g) to provide further such sanitary conveniences as the Committee may consider necessary.

3. The Committee may by written notice require the owner, manager or lessee of any market:—

Existing markets.

- (a) to execute all works and take all measures which the Committee may consider necessary for setting out, clearing or widening approaches, roads, paths, and ways to or in such market ;
- (b) to maintain in proper order the approaches, roads, paths and ways to or in such market ;

(c) to alter to the satisfaction of the Committee any of the said approaches, roads, paths or ways ;

(d) to carry out any of the alterations specified in bye-law 2.

4. Every person having a shop or stall in any such market shall clean out daily, before 10 A.M.,
Cleaning stalls, etc. any receptacle or cup-board con-

taining articles of food or drink, and shall not allow any rubbish, old clothes, dirt, old leaves or any obnoxious materials to remain about his shop or stall, except in the receptacle provided for the purpose and shall keep his shop generally clean, and shall not obstruct any approach to or any passage, road, or door in the market.

5. Every sweetmeat seller or *kalwai* having a shop or stall in any such market shall provide a
Provision of baskets, etc. basket or other receptacle into which he shall put or cause to be put all leaves discarded in front of his shop.

6. No person having a shop or stall in such market shall keep for sale any decayed or putrefying food or any article of food or drink deleterious to human health.

7. All existing markets shall be registered by the owner or manager in the Municipal Office.
Registration.

8. Every market will be open to inspection at all reasonable times, by such officers of the Committee as the Committee may for
Inspection. this purpose appoint, and no person shall offer any obstruction to the above mentioned officers in making such inspection.

9. Any person committing a breach of any of bye-laws 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or of any of the conditions imposed by the Municipality
Penalties. under bye-law 2 or failing to comply within the time fixed by the Committee with a notice under bye-law 3, shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or if the breach is a continuing one to a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

10. If the Committee is of opinion that the market is not conducted with due regard to sanitation, the Committee may, by notice, withdraw the sanction granted under bye-law 2.

Bye-laws for licensing of premises for the sale of meat and the carriage of meat within the Municipal limits of Delhi.

Under Section 197, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification No. 2449-Education, dated 9th April 1914.

Definition.—For the purpose of these bye-laws, ‘meat’ means beef, pork, or the flesh of goats, sheep, deer, fish or fowls, intended for human or animal consumption.

1. No person shall expose or keep for sale meat in any premises until such premises have been licensed in Form A appended to these bye-laws ;

Provided that no license shall be required for a Municipal Meat Market.

2. Such license (*Ijizatnama*) shall not be issued until in the opinion of the Committee the premises are structurally fit for the sale of meat.

NOTE.—Structural fitness for the sale of meat includes the existence of stone floors, walls well plastered and white washed, suitable drains, and at least one ventilator.

3. The fee payable for a license for premises issued under bye-law 1 shall be Rs. 2.

4. The licensee of premises licensed for the sale of meat shall be bound by the conditions under which the license is issued.

5. The occupier of premises licensed under bye-law 1 shall provide such receptacles and appliances for the sanitation of the premises as the Municipal Committee may by special or general notice direct.

6. No person shall expose meat for sale in any street or public place, but meat may be hawked for sale after 2 P. M. by the occupiers of licensed premises or stalls in a Municipal Meat Market and their authorized servants. Such hawking shall be confined to Mohallas in the occupation of Muhammadans ; the Municipal Committee may by resolution forbid such hawking in specified streets or areas. Provided that this rule shall not apply to the sale of fish which may be hawked in the streets at any time during the day.

7. No person shall carry or transport meat for sale through any street or public place except in a clean receptacle and covered by a clean cloth in such a manner that the meat shall not be visible to passers-by.

8. Nothing in these bye-laws shall be deemed to set aside the control of the sale of beef which is exercised by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 43, Act IV of 1872, (Punjab Laws Act).

9. Any person who commits a breach of bye-laws 1, 5, 6, or 7, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees and if the breach is a continuing one, to a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Form A.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

License for the sale of meat.

Permission is hereby given for the sale of meat in the premises (a) situated in _____ and described in the Municipal House Tax Register as _____

This license is granted to _____ son of _____ who is the ^{landlord}tenant

of the said premises, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) that the licensee will keep the premises structurally fit for the sale of meat;
- (2) that the licensee will keep the premises in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Municipal Committee ;
- (3) that the licensee will comply promptly with all notices issued by the Municipal Committee in respect to sanitation ;
- (4) that a copy of this license is always posted up in the licensed premises;
- (5) that this license may be withdrawn by the Municipal Committee if any of the foregoing conditions are broken or for any other reason given in writing.

By order of the Municipal Committee,

Dated _____ 191 ,

Health Officer

(a) Boundaries :—North _____
 South _____
 East _____
 West _____

Milch Tax.

*Chief Commissioner's Notification, No. 5242-Education,
dated the 3rd July 1916.*

In accordance with the provisions of Section 62 (7) of the Punjab Municipal Act (III of 1911) it is hereby notified for general information that the following tax having received the sanction of the Governor General in Council under Section 61 (A) of the said Act, shall be levied within the limits of the Delhi Municipality and will come into force with effect from the 1st November 1916:—A tax on all female buffaloes maintained within the limits of Municipality at the rate of Rs. 5 per month per buffalo to be recovered from the owner of the buffalo.

NOTE.—Under Section 71 (1) of the Act the Chief Commissioner exempts from the operation of this tax all female buffaloes kept by private persons to supply milk for their private consumption only and the owners of such buffaloes shall not be liable to pay the tax.

**Bye-laws regarding the licensing of premises
for the manufacture or preparation for
sale of Milk, Butter and Ghi.**

*Under Sections 197 (a) (b) and (g) and 199 (1) of the
Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.*

*Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification
No. 6372-Education, dated 29th September 1915.*

1. No person shall manufacture or prepare for sale milk, butter or ghi except in premises licensed by the Committee in this behalf.

2. Licenses for premises for the manufacture or preparation for sale of milk, butter or ghi shall be issued in form A appended to these bye-laws, in accordance with the directions which the Committee may from time to time issue in this behalf, and shall be granted subject to the conditions stipulated in Form A as the conditions subject to which the license is granted.

3. Licenses issued in accordance with bye-law 2 shall be current for not more than 12 months and in any case shall terminate on the 31st March immediately succeeding the date of their issue.

4. Any person who commits or abets the commitment of any breach of bye-law 1, and any licensee who commits or abets the commitment of a breach of any of the conditions on which his license was granted, shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees and if the breach is a continuing one, to a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues, and in addition any such licensee shall be liable to have his license revoked.

Form A.**DELHI MUNICIPALITY.**

License for premises for the manufacture or preparation for sale, of milk, butter and ghi, issued under bye-law 2 of the bye-laws for licensing premises for the manufacture or preparation for sale of milk, butter and ghi, and approved by the Chief Commissioner, in Notification No. 6372 Education, dated 29th September 1915.

The premises* situated in.....and described in the Municipal House Tax Register as..... are hereby licensed for the manufacture or preparation for sale of milk, butter and ghi.

This license is granted to.....who is the ^{landlord}_{tenant} of the said premises, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) That he shall keep the licensed premises structurally fit for the purposes for which the license is granted. Structural fitness shall be deemed to include:—
 - (a) the existence of a stone, cement, or otherwise *pacca* floor,
 - (b) possession of walls plastered and lime-washed,
 - (c) adequate provision of light and ventilation, and
 - (d) suitable drains.

* *Boundaries:—*

North.....
 South.....
 East.....
 West.....

- (2) That he shall not employ or permit to be employed in the manufacture or preparation for sale of milk, butter or ghi any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, nor shall he suffer any such person to enter or remain upon the licensed premises.
- (3) That he shall keep all vessels, receptacles, and utensils used in the manufacture or preparation for sale of milk, butter or ghi in a state of cleanliness and shall protect from dust and flies all materials used in such manufacture or preparation for sale and the articles manufactured or prepared for sale, to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.
- (4) That he shall cause to be washed and thoroughly cleansed daily the floor and drain of the licensed premises and every bench and table, counter, shelf or other place on which the articles manufactured or prepared for sale or any material used in their manufacture or preparation for sale are kept.
- (5) That he shall not carry on or permit to be carried on any other trade in the licensed premises except the manufacture or preparation for sale of milk, butter, or ghi, nor shall he use or suffer to be used any portion of the licensed premises as a living room.
- (6) That he shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and roof or ceiling of the licensed premises to be thoroughly lime-washed at least three times in the course of every year, or more often if so required by the Health Officer.
- (7) That he shall comply with all reasonable requirements which the Health Officer may make to ensure the sanitary fitness of the licensed premises.

HEALTH OFFICER.

Delhi Municipality.

**Directions regarding the licensing of premises
for the manufacture or preparation
for sale of milk, butter and ghi.**

Passed at a Special Meeting held on 13th July 1915.

1. No premises for the manufacture or preparation for sale of milk, butter and ghi shall be licensed unless :—

- (a) they have a stone, cement, or otherwise *pucca* floor.
 - (b) the walls are properly plastered and lime-washed.
 - (c) they are provided with adequate light and ventilation to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.
 - (d) they are provided with a drain and the whole floor is so sloped as to allow all liquid to flow off by the drain.
 - (e) there is no direct communication between the premises and any room used as a sleeping room.
-

Directions regarding the erection of Pardahs in front of shops.

Passed at a Special Meeting held on 15th April 1913.

1. No person shall affix a pardah projecting over land vested in the Municipal Committee, except with the sanction in writing of the Municipal Committee.

2. Application for permission to attach a pardah projecting over land vested in the Municipal Committee shall be made in writing by the landlord or tenant of the building to which it is to be attached on the form shown in Appendix A, a copy of which may be obtained free of charge at the Municipal Office.

3. All such applications shall be disposed of in the Executive Department, by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

4. The Committee reserves the right to cancel any such permission at any time.

5. The following conditions are attached to the granting of the permission to affix any such pardah:—

- (a) The pardah shall, as far as possible, be of the same shape and type as the specimen pardah kept in the Town Hall.
- (b) The pardah shall be of good strong cloth, and kept clean.
- (c) The side supports of the pardah shall not project beyond the pardah itself, and shall not rest on any part of the *patri* or road.
- (d) No pardah shall project more than 6 feet from the wall of any building, or be less than 8 feet from the ground.
- (e) In no case where there is a *patri* shall the pardah extend beyond such *patri*.
- (f) In no case shall the pardah project to a distance which will interfere with the traffic of the street.
- (g) A copy of the permission of the Committee must be kept on the premises and exhibited at all reasonable times to all servants of the Committee authorised by the Committee in this behalf to inspect.
- (h) A fee of one rupee payable in advance will be charged for all such permits.

- (i) If any of the above conditions are violated, the permission of the Committee shall by such violation be regarded as withdrawn.

NOTE—Any person who affixes any pardah without the sanction of the Committee or contrary to the conditions attached by the Committee in its sanction, is liable under Section 173 of the Municipal Act on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine which may amount to Rs. 50 and the Secretary of the Municipal Committee has also power summarily to remove such pardah under the same section of the Act.

Appendix A.*Dated the.....191 .*

FROM

To

THE SECRETARY,

Municipal Committee.

DELHI.

SIR,

$\frac{I}{We}$ the undersigned hereby beg to make application
 for permission to erect a pardah.....feet
 long and projecting.....feet from the wall in front of the
 premises $\frac{owned}{occupied}$ by $\frac{me}{us}$ No.....
 situated at.....
 Ward No.....The width of the road at this part
 is.....feet.

$\frac{I}{We}$ agree to the conditions regarding pardahs printed
 on the reverse.

$\frac{I am}{We are}$

Your most obedient servant,

CONDITIONS.

The following conditions are attached to the granting of permission to affix any such pardah:—

- (a) The pardah shall as far as possible be of the same shape and type as the specimen pardah kept in the Town Hall.
 - (b) The pardah shall be of good strong cloth, and kept clean.
 - (c) The side supports of the pardah shall not project beyond the pardah itself, and shall not rest on any part of the *patri* or road.
 - (d) No pardah shall project more than six feet from the wall of any building, or be less than eight feet from the ground.
 - (e) In no case where there is a *patri* shall the pardah extend beyond such *patri*.
 - (f) In no case shall the pardah project to a distance which will interfere with the traffic of the street.
 - (g) A copy of the permission of the Committee must be kept on the premises and exhibited at all reasonable times to all servants of the Committee authorised by the Committee in this behalf to inspect.
 - (h) A fee of one rupee payable in advance will be charged for all such permits.
 - (i) If any of the above conditions are violated, the permission of the Committee shall by such violation be regarded as withdrawn.
-

Rules for the Lady Hardinge Pardah Garden.

Passed at an Ordinary Meeting of the Delhi Municipal Committee, held on the 6th December 1916.

1. The garden is under the management of a Committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman and six members of whom three will be Hindus and three Muhammadans.

2. The Secretary of the Municipal Committee will have executive charge of the garden which will be administered in the Garden Department of the Municipality.

3. The garden will be open to ladies from sunrise till dark and to pardah ladies from 3 P. M., till dark, unless other arrangements are made by the Managing Committee.

4. Under no circumstances will loose women be allowed to enter the garden.

5. The Committee maintain their right to refuse to allow any individual to enter the garden without assigning any reason.

6. No man is allowed to enter the garden except officials on duty and the garden establishment. No man may remain in the garden after 2 P. M.

7. Persons wishing to give pardah parties must apply to the Deputy Commissioner for permission.

8. Visitors to the garden are requested to refrain from picking the flowers or damaging the shrubs.

9. The Deputy Commissioner will make such police arrangements as are necessary to prevent the visitors to the garden from being molested.

Directions for the control of petition writers.

Passed at a Special Meeting held on 7th August 1917.

1. No person is permitted to use Municipal premises for the purpose of writing petitions unless he holds a license from the Secretary of the Municipal Committee.

2. Licenses will be issued by the Secretary for the financial year. All licenses will expire on the 31st of March next following the date on which the license was granted.

3. Each person who receives a license should before receiving his license pay a fee of Re. 1 per mensem in advance into Municipal Funds.

4. Ordinarily not more than four licenses shall be given in one year.

5. In giving licenses the Secretary shall give preference to persons already enrolled and licensed in the Delhi province under the rules made by the Chief Court with the sanction of the Local Government under the Punjab Courts Acts —(*vide* rules for the enrolment and control of petition writers published in “Rules and Orders of the Chief Court of the Punjab: Volume III, Special Acts”.)

6. The rules quoted in the preceeding Direction will apply as far as may be to petition writers licensed by the Secretary Municipal Committee under the provisions of Direction 2. The powers exercised by any judicial or revenue officer under rule XXXII and XXXIII shall be exercised by the Secretary.

7. A license may be cancelled or suspended by the Secretary Municipal Committee for misconduct or inefficiency (*vide* rules XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII).

Directions regarding allotment of playgrounds at the Parade Ground.

Passed at a Special Meeting held on 16th April 1918.

1. The area known as the Jama Masjid Maidan has been levelled and is now available for recreations such as football and hockey. There are four full sized grounds. The Municipal Committee will mark out the touch lines and supply football goal posts.

2. Any Club or School wishing to reserve any of the grounds for any period may apply to the Secretary, Municipal Committee, who will deal with the applications.

3. The Secretary, Municipal Committee, should not allot any ground to any club unless he is satisfied that the club possesses a reasonable number of playing members.

4. Permission should ordinarily be given half yearly from April 1st and October 1st but the permission will be cancelled temporarily or permanently by the Secretary if it is necessary to do so in the public interest.

5. No games may be played at any time that the maidan is required by the military authorities or for tournaments.

6. No club will be permitted to erect any pavilion or other obstruction.

7. The administration of this subject will be in the hands of the Municipal Secretary who should consult the President if he is in doubt on any point.

Rules regarding the erection of piao on public land.

Passed at at Special Meeting held on the 22nd July 1919.

Explanation.—In these rules “piao” includes piao, sabils and drinking troughs.

1. Any private individual wishing to erect a piao on public and must make a written application to the Secretary, Municipal Committee, who will after consulting the President lay the matter before the Municipal Committee.

2. Permission will be granted only on the following conditions:—

(a) The applicant must bear all expenses connected with the erection.

(b) The piao must be located so as to form no obstruction in a public thorough-fare.

(c) The piao may be removed without payment of compensation if such is necessary in the interests of a City Improvement.

3. All piao will be built under the supervision of the Municipal Engineer.

4. A tablet will be placed on the piao showing at whose cost the piao has been built and maintained and also who supplies the water free to the public.

5. If the donor desires the piao to be furnished with a Municipal connection, water will be given free; the tablet showing that the Municipal Committee supply the water free to the public.

Directions regarding overtime to be paid to Municipal Press workers.

*Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 25th January
1916.*

1. The Municipal Press shall open at 10 A. M. every day and remain open until 4 P. M. except on Sundays and holidays sanctioned by the Secretary.

2. The staff of the Press must be on duty during the hours that the Press is open, and for this time they shall receive their ordinary pay.

3. In cases of emergency the Secretary will direct that as many of the staff as may be required shall work overtime for periods of three hours at a time.

4. For each period of three hours, overtime shall be paid for at the rate of one and a half annas for every five rupees or fraction of five rupees of the monthly salary of each man.

5. Whenever the Secretary may order that any of the staff shall work overtime they shall remain on duty for the full period of three hours.

Provident Fund Rules.

*Sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in letter
No. 655-Education, dated 27th Jan. 1914.*

1. In the following rules:—

- (1) "Salary" means monthly salary including acting allowances, but not including personal or overtime allowances or allowances granted to meet specific expenditure such as travelling, horse, conveyance or house rent allowance, or commission.
- (2) "Servant" means every whole-time servant of the Committee on the permanent establishment, but it does not include any officer of the Government or any servant on probation.
- (3) "Depositor" means a servant on whose behalf a deposit is made under these rules.
- (4) "Interest" means the interest which is paid on a deposit at a Government Savings Bank under the rules in force for such institutions.

2. Every servant, appointed or promoted by the Committee on or after the date from which these rules come into effect in the Municipality, to an office of which the salary is not less than Rs. 10 per mensem, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, or one anna in the rupee, on his salary to a Provident Fund, of which an account will be opened at the Post Office Savings Banks. A servant, appointed or promoted previous to the coming into effect of these rules to an office of which the salary is not less than Rs. 10, may be permitted by the Committee to subscribe to the fund. The deduction shall be made by the Committee upon every salary bill presented, and shall be credited at once to the fund.

In making this deduction, fractions of a rupee of salary should be omitted.

3. The Committee shall make a contribution to the deposit account of each depositor, equal to the amount of the deduction made from his salary under the preceding rule. Such contribution shall be credited to the fund, month by month, in favour of such servant, together with the deduction from his salary.

The contribution will be charged in the Municipal Accounts to "14.—Miscellaneous. Sub-head 7. Provident Fund."

The Committee shall also transfer to the Provident Fund account of any servant any amount which a servant had to his credit in the Provident Fund of another local fund, on receipt of such amount from the local fund.

NOTE.—A depositor resigning the service of the Municipal Committee before 10 years service except on account of illness or other necessary cause, shall only be entitled to one-half of the contribution made on his behalf by the Municipal Committee with the interest thereon. A depositor retiring as above before five years service shall be entitled to none of the contributions made on his behalf by the Municipal Committee.

In the case of depositors who have served under more than one local body, the period of service for the purpose of this rule shall be counted as the combined continuous service under these local bodies.

The decision of the Municipal Committee shall be final as to what is a "necessary cause."

This note shall not apply to those servants who joined the service of the Committee before 1st January 1914, or any servant resigning the service of the Municipal Committee on transfer to service under the local fund for which a provident fund has been constituted. Such servants shall be governed in this respect by the provision of rule 3 (Note) of the rules previously in force.

4. The sums credited monthly under rules 2 and 3 to the Provident Fund Ledger maintained by the Municipal Committee shall be paid duly into the Post Office Savings Bank. Such payments should, whenever possible be made into the Bank between the 1st and 4th of each month, in order that interest may accrue.

5. Every depositor shall, on admission to the Provident Fund, or when these rules come into force, make a declaration in the form shown in Schedule I, and shall deposit such declaration with the Secretary. But nothing herein contained shall prevent him from at any time revoking such declaration and making a new declaration.

6. If any depositor shall become temporarily incapacitated to act, and the same shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Committee, and if the Committee shall be satisfied as to the urgency of the case, they may authorise payments from time to time, subject to the limit of the amount which the depositor has himself contributed, out of the amount standing to the credit of such depositor in his Provident Fund to any person whom it shall judge proper and the receipt of such person shall be a good discharge for the same.

7. If any depositor shall die leaving any share not exceeding two thousand rupees standing to his credit in the Provident Fund, the Committee may at its discretion at any time after a period of six weeks has elapsed from the date of his death;—

(a) pay the same or the balance thereof, after making any payment thereout herein-before provided for, to the person nominated in the form of declaration provided for in clause 5 in writing by such depositor to receive the same ; or

(b) in any case not provided for under clause (a), pay and divide such amount or the balance thereof as aforesaid, amongst the widow or widows and children of the deceased depositor, to the exclusion of adult sons and married daughters whose husbands are alive;

(c) in any other case the amount standing to the credit of a deceased depositor shall, subject to any deductions herein-before provided for, be paid to the executor or administrator only, on production to the Secretary of the probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate or effects of the deceased subscriber or a certificate under Act VIII of 1889. (*Vide Chief Commissioner's letter No. 3069 Education dated 5th May 1914*).

NOTE.—On the death of a depositor, the full amount standing to his credit shall be paid without any of the deductions mentioned in rule 3 (Note) being made.

8. The deposits and contribution subject to the conditions of rule 3 (Note), with interest thereon, at the credit of any servant, may be withdrawn by the depositor on his ceasing to be a

servant of the Committee either by resignation or by transfer to service under some other local fund or to Government service when the amount shall be paid to the servant himself, except in the case of transfer to service under a local fund, for which a provident fund has been constituted, when the amount shall be transferred to the credit of the servant with that Provident Fund.

On withdrawal of any money as above the amount, if any, deducted in accordance with Rule 3 (Note), shall be withdrawn from the Savings Bank and credited to the Municipal Fund as a miscellaneous receipt.

9. If a servant is dismissed, the Committee may, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, withhold all or any part of the contribution allotted to him with the interest accrued thereon and pay to the servant only the balance at his credit without such contribution and the interest thereon. In the case of there being any outstandings against a servant who may have resigned or been dismissed, the Committee may deduct the amount of such outstandings from his deposits, and pay to him the balance only after such deduction.

10. Any contribution and interest thereon withheld from a dismissed servant shall belong to the Municipality and shall be withdrawn from the Savings Bank and credited to the Municipal Fund as a miscellaneous receipt.

11. A separate account in form A appended, shall be kept and written up in the office of the Municipal Committee, on account of every depositor, and a copy of this account, which shall show every payment credited, with the interest thereon, shall be furnished to every depositor, as soon as possible after the close of the financial year to which the account relates.

12. Amounts credited or debited to the Provident Fund shall on the same day be posted into the Provident Fund Ledger, in Form B, appended, in full detail. The figures for column 8 of the ledger must be calculated monthly and the net balance of each account entered in columns 5 and 9; but the figures in these columns can be proved only once a year with the Savings Bank Pass book. Great care should therefore be taken to make the

monthly calculation according to the rules in force in the Post Office. The provident Fund Ledger shall have separate pages for each month's transactions.

13. No voluntary deposits from servant will be credited to the Provident Fund.

14. Servants shall subscribe to the Provident Fund while absent on leave including leave on medical certificate and privilege leave, but they shall not be eligible to subscribe when on furlough.

15. On a depositor leaving the service his account shall be closed and unless the amount at his credit be withdrawn within a certain period, viz. for balance of Rs. 10 or under, one year; for balance over Rs. 10, three years; the amount shall be written off as a dead account and shall be repaid only under the orders of the Committee.

16. When accounts become "dead," they must be removed from the Provident Fund Ledger and be credited to the Municipal Fund as a miscellaneous receipt, the money being drawn out of the Savings Bank. On an amount being thus written off, it should be entered in a "dead account register," in which subsequent repayment shall be noted in order to avoid a double payment.

17. Servants appointed or promoted previous to the coming into effect of these rules to an office of which the salary is not less than Rs. 10 per month, may be permitted to contribute to the fund, it being understood that this will not affect their claim to pension or gratuity for the period for which they have not subscribed.

DELHI MUNICIPAL PROVIDENT FUND.
Form of Declaration.

(For married depositor.)
unmarried

I hereby declare that in the event of my death the following persons shall be entitled to receive payment of the amount to my deposit in the Municipal Provident Fund in the proportions noted against their names and I make this my will so far as regards such deposit.

I also request that the amount payable as above to the minors be paid to the person named below.

Name and address of the nominee.	Relationship with the subscriber.	Whether major or minor. If minor state <u>his</u> <u>her</u> age.	Share of the deposit payable to the nominee.	Name and address of the person to whom share is to be paid on behalf of minor.	Sex and parentage of person referred to in previous column (<i>i.e.</i> , of the minor's guardian).

Signature _____

Two witnesses to signature _____

NOTE 1.—When the nominee is the Subscriber's wife her personal name need not be given in column 1, Mrs. is sufficient. When the nominee is a *minor*, only the name (and not the address) should be stated in column 1.
2.—When the nominee is major columns 5 and 6 need not be filled in.
3.—All the entries in this form must be in English or transliterated into English.

Form A.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS PROVIDENT FUND, DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Deposit Account for the year ending 31st March 19 .

[illegible]

Form B. (1)

PROVIDENT FUND LEDGER, DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

CREDITS.

Date of receipt.	Number of depositor.	Name.	Appoint-ment.	Opening balance.	Deduc-tion from salary.	Municipal contri-bution.	Interest.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
									When payments are made, the date of payment and the amount will be entered in the column of remarks.

Form B (2).

REGISTER OF DEBITS OF PROVIDENT FUND, DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

[illegible]

Directions for the guidance of visitors to the Queen's Garden.

Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 16th July 1912.

1. The Garden is open to the public between the hours of 5 A. M. to 11 P. M. from 15th April to 30th September and from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. from 1st October to 14th April. No person is allowed to remain in the Garden after the gates are closed.

2. The plucking of flowers and foliage is strictly prohibited.

3. Washing clothes in the canal, lighting fires and selling sweetmeats, etc., in the Garden without a pass from the Secretary is strictly prohibited.

4. No person is allowed to graze horses, cattle or other animals in the Garden.

5. Entrance to or exit from the Garden otherwise than by the gates is prohibited. Persons found entering or leaving the garden over the walls or railings will be prosecuted.

6. Any person found committing wilful damage to the Garden will be prosecuted.

7. The roads through the Garden are open for hackney and private conveyances only. Country carts, hand carts and pack animals are not permitted to use them.

NOTE.—The Town Hall, Clarke (Railway Station) and N. W. gates are closed at 11 P. M. in summer and 10 P. M. in winter. All other gates are closed at 9 P. M. in summer and 8 P. M. in winter (Secretary's order dated 21st April 1917).

Directions regarding the allotment of portions of the Queen's Garden as Tennis Grounds.

I—*Passed at a Special Meeting held on 26th
August 1913.*

1. The Municipal Committee is prepared to allow tennis clubs to use plots in the Queen's Garden on the following conditions:—

- (a) The club shall fence round the ground with wire netting to a height of at least 5 feet.
- (b) The club shall maintain the ground and grass in good order.
- (c) No pavilion or other structure shall be built without the sanction of the President, Municipal Committee, and such pavilion or structure shall be of a movable nature.
- (d) The club shall be entitled to no compensation if desired to vacate the ground after a month's notice.
- (e) The club shall not use the canal water for irrigation without the express consent in writing of the Superintendent of Gardens.
- (f) The club shall not keep any servant or other persons on the ground at night after the time fixed for closing the gates of the Queen's Gardens.

Exception—one servant may be retained by each club to perform the duties of chowkidar.

- (g) The club, through its Secretary, shall make annual application on or before the first April of each year for renewal of the sanction, and shall submit therewith an up-to-date list of its *bonafide* playing members for the current year.
- (h) No sanction shall be granted if there are less than 10 such members per court.

2. All applications for the use of such plots or to erect structures shall be made to the Secretary who will dispose himself of all applications for the renewal of sanction. In the case of new applications or where renewal of sanction is considered inadvisable the case shall be submitted to the Municipal Committee for disposal.

3. All other questions relating to the administration of the plots allotted to the tennis clubs shall be disposed of by the Secretary, who should consult with the President if he is in doubt about any point.

II—*Resolution No. 15 passed at an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Committee held on the 21st May 1918.*

Read the following note dated the 15th May 1918, by the President:—

1. That the area in the North East of the Queen's Gardens which is now allotted to minor Tennis Clubs be resumed and taken under the direct management of the Municipal Committee.

2. That the tennis courts be made up and maintained by the Municipal Committee.

3. That in accordance with the existing directions, the Secretary, Municipal Committee, allot one tennis court only to each minor club of not less than 15 playing members, to the extent of the accommodation.

* * * * *

Resolved that the President's proposal be approved.

Rules for Destruction of Useless Records.

*Under Section 159 Sub-section (3), Act XIII of 1894,
Approved by the Punjab Government in Notification No. 73
dated 23rd January 1911.*

The following Rules for the destruction of useless records of the Municipal Committee are to be observed:—

(1)—*Vernacular Papers,*

(a). Papers relating to payment of salaries of establishments, artisans and labourers should be destroyed three years after the period up to which the payment extends.

(b). Papers relating to hire of animals, hire of carriage, work done and contracts not written or registered should be destroyed three years after the period from which the payment became due or the contract was finished, broken or cancelled.

(c). Papers relating to written and registered contracts should be destroyed after six years from the time of completion of annulment of contract.

(d). Registers of octroi paid on goods brought within octroi limits should be destroyed five years from date of payment.

(e). Miscellaneous papers, reports of progress, etc., may generally be destroyed on completion of the works to which they relate; but the Municipal Committee will, at their discretion, retain any special papers for a longer time.

(2)—*English Papers.*

(a). Letters of an ephemeral nature, such as those furnishing explanations relative to points noticed in progress reports differences in accounts since closed and adjusted, should be destroyed annually.

(b). Office copies of progress reports and of budgets should be destroyed after the lapse of two years from the period to which they extend, discretion being exercised, as above noted with regard to the retention of any papers in special cases.

(c). Cheques may be destroyed after the lapse of one year from the date of audit of accounts to which they relate.

(d). All other English records and the general abstracts of accounts and bonds should be retained.

Rules regarding the grant of rewards to officers or servants of Municipal Committees.

*Punjab Government Notification No. 168 dated 6th
April 1903.*

In supersession of the Notification of the Government of the Punjab in the Committee Department, No. 301, dated the 20th of June 1902 and under the provisions of Section 184 (X) of Act XX of 1891, in the case of Municipal Committees, and Section 55 (t) of Act XX of 1883, in the case of District and Local Boards, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor directs that no Municipal Committee, District or Local Board shall grant a reward to any of its members, officers, or servants, or to any of the members officers or servants of another Committee or Board, or to officers or servants of Government, without the sanction of the Local Government in the case of members of Municipal Committees, and in other cases, without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner if the sum does not exceed Rs. 10, or of the Commissioner of the Division if the sum is larger. Should the proposed reward exceed one year's salary of the officer or servant in question, the sanction of the Local Government in the Civil Department must be obtained.

Nothing contained in this rule shall affect or be interpreted as rendering unnecessary the sanction for the receipts of rewards by Government servants required by the Civil Service Regulations or other conditions of their employment.

Rules for fishing in the Roshanara Tank.

1. The fishing season begins on the 16th March and ends on the 15th November. No fishing is allowed between the 15th November and the 16th March.

2. No person may fish in the tank without a license. The charge for a license is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For whole season (8 months)	... 10	0	0
For half season (4 months)	... 6	0	0
For one month or less	... 3	0	0
For one day	... 0	8	0

3. The license is not transferable and covers the use of only one rod. Persons wishing to fish with two rods at a time must pay double the above fees. Fishing with more than two rods at a time is not allowed.

Fishing is permissible only with a rod and running line, the use of hand lines and casting nets being absolutely interdicted.

4. All fish weighing 3 pounds and under must be put back into the tank immediately with as little harm and damage to them as possible ; but *girais*, *mallis*, *gwalis*, *labeo*, *kalabasu* &c., of any size may be removed as they give no sport and belong to the predatory class.

5. A license holder may be allowed at the discretion of the Trustee to maintain his own boat or raft on the water. Should it however prove disturbing, in the opinion of the Trustee, to those fishing on the shore or island, it must be removed immediately.

6. No one may erect a machan without previous permission of the Secretary, Municipal Committee, to be obtained through the Trustee. No one may erect or occupy more than one machan for his own exclusive use, or reserve an old ownerless machan.

7. Children and relations of licensees desiring to fish must be provided with licenses in their own name.

8. The licensee should take his license with him whenever he visits the tank, and must produce it for the chaukidar's or any other authorized person's inspection, if called upon. The license should be returned to the Secretary, Municipal Committee, after its currency expires.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

ROSHANARA TANK.

FISHING LICENSE.

License is hereby given to
 to fish in the Roshanara Tank on the terms and conditions set
 forth on the reverse, any breach which will entail forfeiture
 of this license and of the fees paid for it.

This license has currency from.....
to.....

Delhi,

.....191 .

Secretary, Municipal Committee,

Directions as to the time, manner and conditions of removing rubbish, refuse or offensive matter and dead bodies to places of deposit.

Under Section 154, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on the 23rd September 1913.

1. No person shall remove or cause to be removed any filth to any place except to one of the Municipal Dalaoos or incinerators established by the Municipal Committee for that purpose under Section 154, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

2. No person shall remove or cause to be removed any filth to any such Dalao or incinerator except at the times indicated below for each season.

Season.	From 15th April to 14th October inclusive in each year.	From 15th October to the ensuing 14th April inclusive.
Times.	From 6 a. m. to 9 a. m. daily, and from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. daily.	From 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. daily.

3. No person shall remove or cause to be removed any filth to any such Dalao or incinerator except in a closed receptacle, which he or she shall carry on the head.

4. Any other unoffensive rubbish may be deposited in the dust-bins supplied by the Committee.

NOTE.—Any person committing a breach of the first, second and third of the above directions is liable under Section 219, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine which may amount to fifty rupees.

**Conditions for the to erection of saibans on the
new chabutras in Chandni Chowk, Khari
Baoli, and Nasir Ganj.**

*Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 28th November
1916.*

All applications for saibans will in future be sanctioned only on the following conditions:—

1. They must be constructed of corrugated iron or flat sheets of metal.
 2. They must be supported by metal or wooden pillars not exceeding four inches in diameter.
 3. They must be provided with gutters that will not allow water to leak out of them and with gutter pipes to carry off any water that may fall into the gutters, into the drains below.
 4. They must be exactly 7 feet high in front from the chabutra.
 5. They must not project at all beyond the chabutra.
 6. They must be of a uniform slope and height where they spring from the building at the back in each block between any two side streets.
 7. They must be of the same pattern and construction in each such block.
 8. The fees shall be the same as for all other first floor saibans.
-

Rules regarding Municipal Scholarships to be held at the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on the 18th March 1913.

1. Two scholarships of Rs. 7 per mensem tenable for *2 years at the Mayo School of Art will be awarded annually.

2. The scholars shall be in each year the Hindu and Muham-madan boys respectively who stand highest in the rolls of the Municipal Board Industrial Middle School at the close of the year's course in April, provided they are otherwise suitable.

3. The scholars shall have been pupils in the Municipal Board Industrial School for a period of not less than 2 years, and shall be the children of parents resident in the Delhi Province.

4. Every scholarship shall be held conditionally on the good conduct of the scholar and of his making satisfactory progress at the Mayo School of Art.

5. If any vacancy in a scholarship occurs during the year owing to the death or resignation of a scholar, or to the forfeiture of a scholarship, the scholarship shall be given to a student from the Municipal Board Industrial Middle School of the same religion as that of the vacating scholar, provided that if no such suitable scholar be available, the scholarship may be given to any Delhi student of the Mayo School of Art on the recommendation of the Principal.

All such scholarships shall be tenable only for the unelapsed period of the vacated scholarship.

*NOTE—The period of Scholarship has been extended to 3 years instead of 2 years (*vide* Resolution No. 2 of the Education Sub-Committee, dated the 10th December 1918, and confirmed at an Ordinary Meeting, dated the 18th December 1918).

**Directions for the deposit of Security by
Municipal Officials entrusted with the
custody of Municipal cash or property.**

Passed at a Special Meeting held on 10th July 1917.

1. All such servants of the Municipality as the Committee may from time to time by resolution decide in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act and the Rules made thereunder shall deposit such security as the Committee may require.

2. Such security shall be deposited either in cash or in the form of a Government Promissory Note made payable to the Secretary of the Committee.

3. If such security is not deposited on or before the last day of the month during which the person from whom security is to be taken is confirmed in his appointment, the Accountant shall deduct from the pay of that person an amount not less than the minimum that the Secretary may direct and shall deposit the amount so deducted in the Post Office Savings Bank in the name of the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, and he shall continue to do so until the full amount of the security demanded has been so deposited.

4. Nothing in the above regulations shall be deemed to prevent the person from having any amount up to the whole of his salary so deposited in Savings Bank in any month.

5. As soon as the whole amount demanded has been deposited an entry shall be made in a register kept for that purpose and the depositor shall receive a bonus at the rate of Rs. 3 per cent. on the deposit during the month of April in each year provided that the full amount had been deposited before or during the month of September preceding.

6. The security demanded from the Treasurer shall not be subject to these regulations.

7. In all cases the depositor shall execute a bond in the form given below:—

(Eight annas stamp to be affixed here.)

Whereas the Municipal Committee of Delhi has employed
me son of _____ resident of _____

I hereby undertake to give security $\frac{\text{in cash}}{\text{G. R. Notes}}$ of Rs. _____ for the
faithful and diligent performance of my duties.

The condition of this bond is this that I shall faithfully
and diligently perform my duties and shall from time to time
and at all times when required so to do, account for, render and
deliver to the said Committee as may be directed by the said
Committee, all moneys, securities of money and property whatso-
ever for or with which I may be accountable, chargeable, or
which I may receive or be entrusted with, and shall not embezzle,
withhold, destroy or in any wise injure any such money, securi-
ties for money and property as aforesaid; but, if I act to the
contrary in any way, any such amount of the security given by
me as may have been deposited with the Secretary of the Muni-
cipal Committee, shall be liable to confiscation at the discretion
of the said Committee.

The said security shall be liable to be refunded to me within
six months of my leaving the service of the said Committee after
satisfactorily rendering an account to the said Committee of the
money or property in my charge.

If this security be confiscated either in whole or in part it
shall be paid into the Municipal Fund and I shall have no title to
dispute the property of any such action taken by the Committee
and shall have no claim against the Committee for confiscation in
such a case.

Municipal Slaughter-House Bye-laws.

*Under Section 188 (e). (i) Punjab Municipal Act,
1911*

*Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification
No. 6582-Education dated 27th August 1913.*

1. These bye-laws apply only to the Slaughter-houses owned and managed by the Municipal Committee.

2. Animals for slaughter shall be brought to the slaughter-houses between the hours of 3 and 11 A. M. or such hours as the Health Officer may from time to time direct, and shall on arrival, be presented for inspection to the Superintendent of the Slaughter House hereinafter referred to as the Superintendent.

3. The Superintendent may either approve of animals presented as fit for slaughter or may reject them as unfit.

4. Approved animals shall be at once admitted to the waiting yard of the slaughter-house premises, and presenters of rejected animals shall remove the same from the neighbourhood of the said premises.

5. All animals when approved shall be kept in the waiting yards until the owners or persons in charge receive permission to bring them into the slaughter-yard. No animal may be slaughtered until the prescribed fees have been paid.

6. (1) Receptacles shall be provided upon the slaughtering platform for the receipt of the contents of the stomach and bowels of slaughtered animals, and when slaughtered animals are disembowelled, which shall be as soon as possible after slaughter, the butchers shall cause such contents to be emptied into the receptacles so provided.

(2) Filled receptacles shall be removed and replaced by fresh empty ones as disembowelling proceeds, this being done by the establishment provided for the purpose, and no disembowelling shall occur without there being receptacles ready for the receipt of the contents of the stomach and bowels.

7. No person shall rub, or cause to be rubbed, the inner sides of skins upon the ground within any portion of the slaughter-yard, or in the neighbourhood of the slaughter-house premises.

8. No person shall knowingly bring into any part of the slaughter-house premises any diseased or unsound cattle or other animals or any dying animals, and no person shall bring any carcass inside the slaughter-house premises. Provided that animals which may have met with an accident in no way affecting their fitness for human food, may, with the approval of the Superintendent, be brought and slaughtered within the slaughter house premises.

9. No animal which is with young shall be permitted to be slaughtered.

10. All carcasses shall be inspected by the Superintendent and no carcass shall be removed from the slaughter-house premises until it has been passed as fit for human consumption and, if necessary, branded (or stamped) so as to define its quality. The Superintendent shall cause all carcasses or meat, which in his opinion may be unfit for human consumption, to be buried or destroyed.

11. No person shall remove any carcass or portion of a carcass from the slaughter-house after the hour fixed for closing the slaughter-house and any carcass or portion of a carcass remaining within the slaughter house premises after such hour shall be disposed of as the Superintendent may direct. Skins, heads, horns, and feet of animals must be removed before the hour appointed for closing the slaughter-house.

12. No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, any carcass or meat except in such a way that it is screened from public view.

13. No person shall blow or stuff any meat within the slaughter-house premises, and the Superintendent may cause to be buried or destroyed any meat found to be blown or stuffed.

14. All carcasses or meat ordered to be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of bye-laws 10 and 13, shall be so dealt with that as far as possible it may be rendered impossible to use such carcass or meat for human food.

15. No person shall be permitted to create any disturbance in the slaughter-house premises. Any person transgressing this bye-law may be removed summarily under the direction of the Superintendent.

16. No person effected with leprosy, sores, or any other skin disease or any contagious or infectious disease shall enter the slaughter-house premises.

17. Any person committing a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may amount to fifty rupees.

18. Every person using the slaughter-house shall pay fees at the following rates for each animal slaughtered.

Oxen, cows, buffaloes, calves ... As. 8 per head.

Sheep, goats, lambs and kids ... „ 2 „

Bye-laws for Regulating and Licensing Pig Slaughter-Houses.

Under Sections 167 and 188 (e) (i), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification No. 5427-Education dated 14th July 1913.

1. No person shall keep a slaughter-house for pig inside the Municipal area or within two miles outside the boundary of the Municipality except in premises which have been licensed by the Municipal Committee to that effect.
2. The license shall be in such form as the Committee may from time to time prescribe, and shall include the following conditions:—
 - (a) The slaughtering premises shall be properly fenced in, paved and drained to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.
 - (b) Arrangements shall be made for the disposal of all offal and filth to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.
 - (c) No person shall knowingly bring into the premises any diseased, unsound or emaciated pigs, or pigs with young.
 - (d) All carcasses shall be removed properly covered up by a clean cloth or in such other fashion as the Health Officer may approve.
 - (e) No person affected with leprosy, sores, or any other skin disease, shall enter into the premises.
 - (f) The licensee shall always keep a copy of the license available for inspection on the slaughter-house premises.
3. The license shall be for one year terminating on the 31st of March and a fee of twenty rupees shall be charged for each license.
4. The Committee may cancel or suspend any license for a breach of any of the conditions on which it is issued.
5. Any person committing a breach of bye-law 1 or of any of the conditions of the license shall be liable, on conviction by a

Magistrate, to a fine which may amount to fifty rupees, and, if the breach is a recurring one, to a further fine which may amount to five rupees, for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

NOTE.—The prohibition involved in these bye-laws will not apply to anything in cantonments or under direct cantonment control and shall only apply to animals slaughtered for sale. (*Sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner in letter No. 2154, dated 9th September 1913*).

Bye-laws for Licensing Premises used as Stables for Horses, Ponies and Mules.

Under Section 188, (h), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification No. 5361 (Education) dated 12th July 1913.

1. In these bye-laws "animals" means horses, ponies and mules.

"Stables" include, serais, compounds and mews.

"Occupier" means the person who is responsible for the letting or sub-letting of the premises to the person in charge of animals, and may include the owner.

2. No person shall allow to be stabled at any one time more than six animals in stables of which he is the occupier unless he has received a license from the Committee in such behalf.

3. Only one license shall be necessary for stables situated in an area which is a unit of house tax assessment.

4. The fee for such license shall be Rs. 10.

5. Every license for a stable issued under these bye-laws, shall be in such form as the Municipal Committee may from time to time prescribe and shall include the following conditions, namely :—

(a) The license shall be for one year, terminating on 31st March.

(b) No person shall live or cook food in any stable, nor shall there be any opening from any stable, likely to permit direct ventilation therefrom into any kitchen or place of human habitation.

Provided that notwithstanding this restriction one person in immediate charge of any animal may be permitted to use the stable or stables for his habitation and for cooking his own food, and, if a carriage or other vehicle used for horse or pony-traction is also

kept in such stable or if more than one animal is kept in the same stable, for his habitation and for cooking food for consumption by himself or any person in immediate charge of any such vehicle, horse or pony in such stable.

- (c) Every stable shall be well paved with asphalt, stone, brick on edge with cement pointing or flag stones set in cement or with some other suitable impervious material approved by the Municipal Committee.
- (d) The floor of every stable shall incline to a channel or gutter sloping towards and draining directly into a sewer, or if there be no sewer into a cess-pool but not into an open drain. Such cess-pool shall be constructed of bricks set in cement and cement plastered, or of some suitable impervious material approved of by the Municipal Committee, and shall be so constructed as not to admit rain water; its contents shall be easily removable.
- (e) The slope of the floor shall be made so as to incline away from the head of the animal.
- (f) The ventilation shall be such as the Municipal Committee considers sufficient.
- (g) The interior of every stable shall be so constructed and placed as to provide for each animal kept in the stable a clear superficial floor space of at least forty square feet and a clear lateral space of at least five feet.
- (h) No person shall refuse to allow any officer appointed by the Committee in this behalf to inspect any licensed stable or any place in which it is suspected that animals are kept, at any reasonable time.
- (i) Every holder of a license shall cause the premises to be kept clean and cause all litter, filth and rubbish, and the contents of all cess-pools to be removed from the premises daily before 10 A. M. Such litter, filth, or

other material must be collected and stored in proper dust-bins or receptacles prior to its final removal.

Provided that nothing in this Section will apply to any stable where arrangements have been made to the satisfaction of the Committee for the daily disposal of all such filth and other material by incineration or otherwise.

6. No person shall transfer, or take over from any other person, a license without notifying the same in writing to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee.

7. No person will be required to comply with conditions (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of bye-law 5 before the expiry of six months from the date of coming into force of these bye-laws.

8. Every person committing a breach of bye-laws 1 or 6, or of any of the conditions of the license, shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine of fifty rupees, and if the breach is a continuing one, to a fine which may amount to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

NOTE.—These bye-laws shall apply only to public stables where horse are kept for hire, until such time as the Committee shall by resolution extend them to private stables.

**Directions regarding grant of licenses to owners
of Mills & Factories to use Steam Whistles.**

Passed at a Special Meeting held on 9th April 1912.

1. Without the written permission of the Municipal Committee, no person shall use or employ in any factory or other place within the Delhi Municipal limits any steam whistle or steam trumpet for the purposes of summoning or dismissing workmen or persons employed.
 2. On application by such person a permit for one year from April 1st may, with the sanction of the Municipal Committee, be granted.
 3. The fee for such permit shall be Rs. 5.
 4. The whistle or trumpet shall not be used before the hour of 6-30 A.M., or after 6-30 P.M.
 5. The period of sound shall not exceed 10 seconds.
 6. The whistle or trumpet shall not be sounded more than 4 times in one day except it be used as an alarm signal in case of fire breaking out on the premises or in the vicinity.
 7. The permit holder shall cause a copy of the permit to be affixed in some conspicuous part of the premises to which it relates.
-

**Powers under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911,
delegated to the various Sub-committees of
the Delhi Municipal Committee.**

*Sanctioned by Punjab Government Letter No. 312, Boards
and Committees, dated 1st July 1912.*

To Finance & Executive Sub-committee	...	Sections 39, 109 (1), 122, 124, 173, 203, 208, 211 and 212.
To Tax Sub-committee	...	Sections 72, 75, 97, 98 and 101,
To Octroi Sub-committee	...	Section 77.
To Sanitation Sub-committee		Sections 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 126, 128, 131, 142, 143, 145 (b) and (c) and 166.
To Municipal Works Sub- committee	...	Section 169 (a).
To Building Sub-committee	...	Sections 170 and 191.
To Lighting Sub-committee	...	Section 176.

Directions regarding disposal of applications for the placing of takhts in front of shops, etc.

Passed at a Special Meeting held on 13th May 1913.

1. All applications to place takhts on land vested in the Municipal Committee shall be made on the form shown in Appendix A, a copy of which may be obtained free of charge at the Municipal Office. The Municipal Secretary shall be authorised to dispose of all such applications, according to any general directions of the Committee on the subject, or where there are no such directions, according to his own discretion. No fee shall be charged on any application or permission.

2. All permissions to place takhts on land vested in the Committee will be subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) That the rent is paid quarterly in advance by the holder of the permit at the Town Hall before the dates January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15th, for the quarters ending March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, respectively.
- (b) That if the rent is not paid by due date it may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of tax, etc., under Section 81 of the Punjab Municipal Act.
- (c) That in streets in which there are patris reserved for pedestrians, no takht shall project over that patri or the drain (if any). (*Amended at an Ordinary Meeting held on 22nd February 1916.*)
- (d) That in streets where there are no patris reserved for pedestrians, the takht shall not project more than 3 feet from the wall. (*O. M. of 22nd Feb. 1916.*)
- (e) That the space below shall not be closed in like a cupboard, and that it shall be kept clean and empty.
- (f) That the takht shall be so placed as not to interfere with the easy cleaning of the Municipal surface drains.

(g) That the Committee or its Secretary may summarily withdraw any permission granted to place takhts on land vested in the Municipal Committee, provided that the balance of rent due for the unexpended portion of the quarter shall be refunded to the tenant.

(h) That the copy of the permission shall be kept on the premises and shown at all reasonable times without demūr to any duly authorised servant of the Committee demanding to see it.

3. All permits granted by the Secretary to establish takhts shall be in the form shown as Appendix B.

4. The Municipal Secretary, may, after due enquiry, summarily withdraw permission to place a takht on land vested in the Committee on the report of a breach of any of the conditions attached to the permit.

5. For the receipt of rents a window will be set apart in the Tax Department and a Nazul Department Moharrir will receive rents and credit the sum in the same way as taxes are credited. It will be the duty of the Municipal Darogha to report immediately arrears of rents so that steps may be taken by the Secretary for their recovery.

6. The rents to be charged for takhts per running foot of frontage are as follows:—

In main bazars, *i.e.*—

1st Class—Chandni Chowk, at Rs. 2 per quarter, and Rs. 3 per quarter for the double chabutra at the Clock Tower and Rs. 1-8-0 per quarter at Khari Baoli and Sadar Bazar.

2nd Class—Lal Kua, Katra Baryan, Dariba, at annas twelve per quarter.

3rd Class—All other Bazars, at annas eight per quarter.

7. These directions shall apply only to takhts of a permanent nature. The Secretary is authorised to grant special permission for takhts to be erected on the public street on special occasions for a period not exceeding 7 days and on payment of the fees now in force.

NOTE.—Any person placing a takht or other encroachment on land vested in the Committee without the written permission of the Committee is liable under section 173 of Act III of 1911, (the Punjab Municipal Act), to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Appendix A.

*Application under section 173, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, for
permission of Committee to place Takhts or other
movable encroachments on land vested in the
Committee, in streets where there
are Patris.*

To

THE SECRETARY,

Municipal Committee

DELHI.

Dated, Delhi the.....day of.....19

SIR,

I beg the Committee to grant me permission to place a
takht.....feet long outside house No.....in.....
Street, Ward No.....

I hereby agree to the conditions upon which permission is
granted and which are printed on the reverse* of this application.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Signature.....

Address.....

* See Notice above para 2(a) to (h).

Appendix B.

*Form of sanction of the Committee to placing Takhts or other
movable encroachments on land vested in the Committee.*

The sanction of the Municipal Committee is hereby given
subject to the conditions printed on the reverse* to.....
of..... to place a takhtfeet long in front of
house No.....in.....Street, Ward No.....
until further notice, on a rental of Rs.....per quarter.

Secretary Municipal Committee,

DELHI.

Dated.....19 .

*See Notice above para. 2 (a) to (h).

Terminal Tax Bye-laws.

Framed under Section 188 (t) and 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification No. 196-Education dated 14th April 1917.

1. In these rules and Bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,
 Definitions.

- (a) "Import" shall mean the bringing in of goods into the Terminal Tax Limits from outside those limits.
- (b) "Importer" shall include the person in whose name the Railway Document is made out or the person in possession of the goods on which the tax is leviable. Should the tax become leviable at auction sales held by the Railway or Municipal authorities, the buyer shall be held to be the importer of the goods.
- (c) "Terminal Tax" shall mean a duty levied on the import of goods within the Terminal Tax Limits of Delhi Municipality, such duty not being liable to be refunded on the export of such goods from such limits.
- (d) "Terminal Tax Collecting Station" shall mean every place appointed by the Municipal Committee for the recovery of the Terminal Tax.
- (e) "Terminal Tax Collecting Officer" shall mean every Officer, Clerk, Munshi or Servant employed by the Municipal Committee to collect the Terminal Tax.
- (f) "Terminal Tax Inspecting Officer" shall mean every Terminal Tax collecting officer holding the rank of Inspector or Superintendent.
- (g) "Terminal Tax Superintendents" shall mean any officer appointed to act as Terminal Tax Superintendent of the Municipality.

2. The Terminal Tax Limits of Delhi Municipality shall be the same as the Municipal Limits of Delhi Municipality as defined

Terminal Tax Limits.

by any notification of the Local Government that may be in force under the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911.

3. The Municipal Committee shall have power to appoint such Terminal Tax Collecting Stations as may be deemed necessary, at any place near either within or without the Terminal Tax Limits, at all or any points of exit from the Railway premises in the Terminal Tax Limits, and, with the express permission of the Railway administration, but not otherwise, within such Railway premises.

4. Subject to the exemptions and provision hereinafter expressly specified, the Terminal Tax shall be payable to the Municipal Committee on all goods of the description mentioned in Schedule (A) hereto annexed and at the rates specified therein, when such goods are imported within the Terminal Tax Limits of the Municipality.

“NOTE.—No Terminal Tax will be collected on goods which having been sent to the Railway Station for despatch by exporters are brought back within Terminal Tax limits in default of despatch. This will not affect the import of refined and unrefined sugar, betel leaf and ghi for which transit passes are allowed under Section 13 of the Terminal Tax bye-laws. (*Vide Chief Commissioner's letter No. 3262-Education dated 3rd May 1918*).

5. Every importer of goods may, if he so desires, prepare a statement in Form (1) and take it with the Railway goods receipt (if any) or other relevant document, to the Terminal Tax Collecting Officer in charge of the nearest Terminal Tax Collecting Station, who shall check the contents of the said statement with the Railway goods receipt (if any) or other documents, or otherwise satisfy himself as to the correctness of the contents of the statement.

The Terminal Tax Collecting Officer shall then assess the goods and the Terminal Tax to be paid thereon, and the importer shall forthwith pay the amount thus charged to the Terminal Tax Collecting Officer who shall forthwith deliver to the importer a receipt for such payment.

6. The Terminal Tax on all or any goods imported within the Terminal Tax Limits shall be payable at the time of import to the Terminal Tax Collecting Officer.

7. It shall be the duty of the Municipal Committee:—

(a) to supply to each Terminal Tax Collecting Officer and to exhibit at each Terminal Tax Collecting Station one copy of the Terminal Tax Bye-laws and the Schedule attached thereto; and

(b) to provide a set of scales and standard weights at each Terminal Tax Collecting Station.

Arrangements to be made for the convenience & information of the public.

8. A Terminal Tax Inspecting Officer meeting an importer is authorized to demand his Terminal Tax Receipt and verify the entries therein by inspection of the goods. An importer, who is called upon for his receipt under this rule, shall produce it and permit the inspecting officer to inspect his goods. Refusal to produce the receipt or to permit the inspecting officer to inspect the goods is punishable under the following rule.

Terminal Tax Receipts.

If the importer be unable to produce his Terminal Tax receipt or if the inspecting officer finds that the goods have not been fully assessed the inspecting Officer is hereby empowered to seize the goods and to send them to the Head Terminal Tax Office where the Superintendent shall assess them and demand payment, if according to his assessment any further payment is due.

The importer shall accompany the goods to the Head Terminal Tax Office.

Any importer preventing or attempting to prevent the seizure of such goods, or refusing to accompany the goods to the Head Terminal Tax Office, and any person abetting any such action, attempt or refusal on the part of any importer shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine of Rs. 50 under Section 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911.

Every person who with the intention to defraud the Committee or a lessee under Section 83 of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, causes or abets the introduction of or himself introduces within the Terminal Tax limits of the Municipality any goods liable to the payment of Terminal Tax, on which goods payment of Terminal Tax due has neither been made nor tendered, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine of Rs. 50 under Section 199 of the said Act.

Penalty for evasion of Terminal Tax.

9. If any person, bringing or receiving a conveyance or package within the Terminal Tax limits of the Municipality on which Terminal Tax is or is believed to be leviable, shall refuse, on the demand of any Terminal Tax Collecting Officer to permit the officer to inspect, weigh or otherwise examine the contents of the conveyance or package for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains any articles in respect of which Terminal Tax is payable, or shall refuse to communicate to that officer any information and exhibit to him any bill, invoice or document of a like nature which he may possess relating to the articles, or with the intention of defrauding the Committee or a lessee under Section 83 of the Punjab Municipal Act 3 of 1911 shall communicate any such information which is false or exhibit any such bill, invoice or document of a like nature which is false, forged or fraudulent, he shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 under Section 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911.

Any such person may demand that the conveyance or package or both, as the case may be, shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Member of the Committee or the Secretary or a Magistrate who shall cause the inspection to be made in his presence.

10. If the importer dispute the assesment or calculations of the collecting officer the latter shall send the goods on to the head office with a brief report (of which he shall keep a copy in a memorandum book) for the decision of the Superintendent who shall assess the goods and demand payment.

11. Any importer who is dissatisfied with assessment under any of the preceding rules shall pay the amount assessed but may appeal to the Municipal Committee provided that such appeal is preferred within 7 days of the date of payment.

12. In the case of non-payment of Terminal Tax on demand, every Terminal Tax Collecting Officer is hereby empowered to seize any articles on which the duty is chargeable.

A notice in the form given in Form II hereafter shall forthwith be delivered or sent to the importer of the goods by the Terminal Tax Collecting Officer who has seized the goods.

The Committee after the lapse of 5 days from the seizure, and after the issue of a proclamation fixing the time and place of sale, may cause any property so seized, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by auction to satisfy the demand, together with the expenses occasioned by the seizure, custody and sale thereof, unless the demand and expenses are in the meantime paid.

Provided that by order of the President or Vice-President, articles of a perishable nature, which could not be kept for five days without serious risk of damage, may be sold after the lapse of such shorter time as he may, having regard to the nature of the articles, think proper.

Provided further that should the importer appeal to the Municipal Committee against the seizure and auction of his goods at any time before the date announced for the auction such auction shall not (save in the case of perishable goods referred to in the first proviso above) take place until the appeal has been decided by the Committee.

13. Importers of certain goods (as detailed hereafter), which
 Transit Passes, are for immediate export, shall
 be entitled to exemption from the
 payment of Terminal Tax through the medium of a Transit Pass
 system.

(a) The goods at present exempted from Terminal Tax are ;—Betel leaf, provisions (Ghi), Sugar (unrefined and refined).

(b) when such goods are declared as for immediate export, the Terminal Tax Collecting Officer at the barrier of import shall fill up a Transit Pass. He shall then hand the pass to the importer and send the goods under the supervision of a peon (if possible) to the barrier of export where the pass will be given up to the Terminal Tax Collecting Officer.

(c) The fee for each Transit Pass issued will be six annas, to cover the cost of establishment.

(d) The goods imported must pass outside the Terminal Tax limits within three hours of the time of import. This period may be extended on application to the Secretary of the Committee. If the importer fails or refuses to export the goods within three hours or such additional periods as may be allowed above he shall forfeit all claims to the advantages of a Transit Pass together with all fees paid for such pass and shall pay such Terminal Tax as may be assessed on the goods in the manner elsewhere provided in these Bye-laws.

If the Committee is of opinion that this transit system is leading to evasion of Terminal Tax the privilege may be suspended by the Committee to such an extent as may appear necessary to discourage such evasion on the condition that action is only taken by the Committee by a resolution at an Ordinary Meeting. (*Vide Notification No. 6246-Education, dated 26th August 1918.*)

14. For goods the property of or intended for the use of
 Composition Passes. Government, or the property of
 the Municipality, Composition
 Passes shall be issued in the manner detailed in Schedule (A).

15. Nothing in the above Bye-laws shall be deemed in any
 way to limit the power of the
 Collections at Railway Stations. Municipal Committee to collect
 the Terminal Tax through the Railway Authorities or by other
 agencies.

SCHEDULE A.

Detailed Terminal Tax Schedule of Delhi Municipality.

Serial No.	Article.	Terminal Tax payable per maund of gross weight
CLASS I.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.		Rs. A. P
1.	Refined sugar including khand, sugar candy, bura, qand and kachchi khand	1 8 0
2.	Unrefined sugar including gur, shakkar, shira, rab, and mizan khand ...	0 8 0
3.	Ghi including, vegetable ghi and admix- tures of ghi	1 8 0
4.	Dried fruits and nuts including betel nuts,	0 1 0
5.	Provisions (not included in any other class) including oilman's stores, confectionery, jams, pickles, cheese, coffee, country sweets made wholly or partly from or coated with sugar (refined or unrefined), essences of fruits, fresh meat, fish, eggs and milk and butter ...	0 2 0
6.	Betel leaf	1 8 0
7.	Tea (Indian and foreign)	0 0 6
8.	Grain and pulses	0 0 6
9.	Flour	0 0 6

CLASS II.—ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER.

Nil.

CLASS III.—ARTICLES USED FOR FUEL, LIGHTING AND WASHING.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Oil of all kinds (except kerosine, hair oil and perfumed oil) ...	0	2	0
2. All sorts of oil seeds including cotton seeds	0	0	6
3. Wax and tallow candles ...	0	0	6
4. Chandeliers, globes, lamps and chimneys and all other articles intended for electric and gas lighting, etc., made of glass ...	0	0	6
5. Chandeliers, lamps, lanterns and all other articles intended for electric and gas lighting, etc., made of metal ...	0	5	0
6. Potash, ritha, soda, sajji, multani, saltpetre and other saline substances including alum ...	0	0	6
7. Soap of all kinds ...	0	0	6
8. Carbide ..	0	0	6
9. Fire works and their component parts ...	0	0	6

CLASS IV.—ARTICLES USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

1. Wood (timber) <i>i.e.</i> unmanufactured wood which can be used for building purposes, trunk of trees, bamboos and ballies but not fire wood ...	0	0	3
2. Wood (manufactured) <i>i.e.</i> all manufactured wood which can be used for building purposes, including karries, planks, sleepers, beams, doors, and door frames, etc. ...	0	0	9
3. Stone (other than lime stone for lime manufacture) for building and road making, bajri and kankar, and kankar lime* etc. ...	0	0	1

*Rate on Kankar lime reduced from 6 pies to 1 pie. (*Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6246-Education, dated 26th August 1918.*)

	Rs.	A.	P.
4. Chalk, kharia mitti, cement, lime, limestone, (for lime manufacture) and harsaru	0	0	6
5. Tiles of all kinds	0	0	6
6. Paints and colour washes including peori, ramraj, hiranzi, geru, silkhari, etc. ...	0	0	6

CLASS V.—DRUGS, SPICES AND PERFUMES.

1. All foreign medicines including mineral waters, syrups and medicinal tinctures	0	6	0
2. All Indian medicines including gul-qand, sharbats, araq, majun etc. ...	0	1	0
3. Hair oil and perfumed oil of all kinds ...	0	2	0
4. Spices excluding salt petre ...	0	1	0

CLASS VI.—TOBACCO.

1. All sorts of foreign tobacco, and cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all kinds ...	0	8	0
2. Indian Tobacco 3rd quality (kanni) ...	0	0	6
3. Indian Tobacco 1st and 2nd qualities, <i>i. e.</i> all tobacco not included in Class VI, 1 and 2	0	2	0

CLASS VII. PIECE GOODS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

1. Piece goods made of cotton, silk, wool or any admixture of these, including thread and cotton yarn sold in bulk, dhotis, sarhis, dopattas, shawls, doshalas, chunris, pagris, safas, chadras, towels, bedspreads, sheets, blankets, tents, carpets, darries, pillows, razais, lace, edgings, ribbons, handkerchiefs in bales (<i>i. e.</i> , not cut up) old clothes imported in bulk, and all such goods as are not made up ready for wearing	0	4	0
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				Rs.	A.	P.
2.	Raw cotton	...	...	0	0	6
3.	Raw wool, hemp and other fibres, and rope			0	0	6
4.	Hides and skins	...	...	0	4	0
5.	Jute (gunny bags and cloth)		...	0	1	6
6.	Leather, including harness, saddles, bags, boxes, desi shoes and all other articles made of leather, but excluding boots and shoes, other than desi shoes	...	...	0	8	0
7.	Apparel, including boots and shoes (other than <i>des</i> shoes), drapery, millinery, hoisery, and caps and hats, ready made clothes etc.	...	...	1	8	0
8.	Lametta including kinari, gota, gold and silver lace, wire and thread, real or imitation	...	...	1	0	0

CLASS VIII.—METALS AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS.

				Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Metals (iron and steel, unwrought and wrought bars, sheets and girders etc. and metallic ores) and scrap iron	...	...	0	0	9
2.	Metals (hardware and cutlery) <i>i.e.</i> knives, razors, scissors, needles, tin toys and tin plates, rivets, nails, screws, bolts, nuts, enamelled ware, wire, wire-netting, hinges, locks, pipes, water taps, pots and pans, weights, empty tins, iron and tin boxes, etc.	...	...	0	3	0
3.	Metals (all other kinds manufactured and unmanufactured, except machinery and mill work which does not pay customs duty) including bicycles, perambulators, motor cars, carriages, sewing machines, harmoniums, typewriters, ice machines,					

soda-water machines, clocks and watches, spectacles and cases and frames thereof, umbrella frames and handles, brass, copper, German silver, aluminium, bronze and zinc and articles made thereof etc. ...	...	...	0	5	0
---	-----	-----	---	---	---

CLASS IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Dyes and tans including boot polishes, indigo, saf flower (kusum), and all kinds of colouring matter ...	...	...	0	2	0
2. Papers and paste board and all articles made thereof including paper toys and waste paper ...	...	...	0	1	6
3. Chemicals except those chargeable under any other class ...	...	...	0	0	6
4. Horn and articles made of horn ...	...	...	0	0	6
5. Lac and articles made thereof ...	...	...	0	0	6
6. Rubber and rubber goods ...	...	...	0	0	6
7. Kikar bark and other bark ...	...	...	0	0	6
8. Wood (manufactured) such as furniture, toys and walking sticks, empty barrels and country carts ...	...	...	0	0	9
9. Glass, china, stone and earthen ware, including pipes and fittings etc. ...	...	...	0	0	6
10. *All other articles of merchandise not chargeable under any other class ...	...	...	0	0	6

* In this are included all other articles not named in the

schedule with the following exceptions:—

1. Living animals
2. Jute (raw).
3. Bricks.
4. Coal.
5. Coke.
6. Fire wood and fuel of all kinds.
7. Fodder including hay, straw, grass, bran, bhoosa and oil cake.
8. Fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, fresh spices and fresh flowers.
9. Liquors of all kinds.
10. Railway plant and rolling stock.
11. Books including newspapers, maps and printed matter which are not waste paper.
12. Carbonic acid gas cylinders.
13. Salt.
14. Opium.
15. Petroleum.
16. Exciseable liquor manufactured in India and drugs liable to excise duty.
17. Arms for whatever purpose imported.
18. Gold and Silver when imported in the form of bullion.
19. Coin.

20. Goods, the property of which is vested in Government if accompanied at the time they pass the Terminal Tax barrier by a certificate from an officer (who should ordinarily be a gazetted officer) authorised in this behalf by the head of the importing Department, to the effect that they are the property of Government and are not imported for the purpose of being sold.

21. Goods the property of which is not vested in Government at the time they pass the barrier but which are imported with a view to the fulfilment of a Government contract or otherwise intended for the use of the Government, which shall, on passing the Terminal Tax barrier, be declared in writing as intended for the use of Government, *i.e.* in fulfilment of a certain (specified) contract. (The duty on these shall then be paid, and subsequently, if they actually do become the property of the Government, the duty shall be refunded on a certificate to that effect : provided that the certificate be signed by the Departmental Officer in charge ordinarily at the time the goods become the property of Government and in any case within 30 days of that time and provided also that the application be made within 14 days of the date of the certificate and be supported by the original Terminal Tax receipt on which the duty was paid. This explanation also applies to stores imported into the Terminal Tax limits of the Municipality by a Railway Company for the purpose of such undertaking.)

N. B.—Government does not include a District Board.

22. Goods the property of which is vested in the Municipal Committee, if accompanied at the time they pass the barrier by a certificate from the Secretary that they are the property of the Committee and are not imported for the purpose of being sold.

23. Necessaries (not being articles of food and drink), equipments, and clothing procured by Officers in command of troops for the use of their men and followers.

24. Grain and green fodder imported by troops for consumption by horses, mules and other animals maintained as part of their military equipage provided that it is certified by the Commanding Officer to be imported for *bonafide* public purposes.
25. Articles imported for manufacturing purposes into a jail situated within Terminal Tax limits provided that the goods into which they are manufactured are used in the jail itself or supplied to other departments of the Government.
- N. B. Manufactures sold by a jail to the public are liable to pay Terminal Tax. At the close of the month the Committee shall demand from the Superintendent of the jail a statement showing the amount of dutiable materials used in the articles sold to the public during the month, and the Superintendent shall pay the Terminal Tax leviable thereon.
26. *Gur* and *S'hira* used for the manufacture of country liquor in distilleries. Terminal Tax shall be levied on them at their entrance into the Terminal Tax limits ; but refunds shall be granted on the quantity actually used within a distillery, the amount due being paid to the distillers on the authority of monthly statements furnished by the Excise Officer.
27. *Bonafide* personal and household effects imported by a person on the occasion of his coming to take up his residence in the Municipality, or by a traveller.
28. Machinery not liable to customs duty and the component parts thereof.
29. Head loads of cow-dung fuel (upla), grass and brush wood.
30. Goods on which the Terminal Tax amounts to less than one pie.

NOTE. —(1) Only 3 annas per maund will be charged on piece goods Class VII (1) until 11th June 1918.

(2) No Terminal Tax will be charged on unginned cotton until 11th June 1918.

(3) Only three pies per maund will be charged on grain, pulses and flour until 11th June 1917.

(4) In estimating the gross weight of each article to be assessed for duty the weight of bags, packing cases, drums, etc. shall be included but not the weight of the conveyance in which the article may be conveyed.

Form 1.

Declaration form to accompany original Railway goods receipt
other Import Document
to Terminal Tax Collection Station for Collection of Terminal
Tax.

Extract from $\frac{\text{Railway goods receipt}}{\text{other Document}}$ No.....date.....
for goods on which the Terminal Tax is leviable.

Delhi, 191

To the Officer-in-charge, Terminal Tax Collecting Station
at.....
 Sir,

Please permit to be imported the following goods as
per invoice No.....dated.....191

TERMINAL TAX

No and description of Packages of each size and sert.	Description of goods.	Gross weight of each size or sort,	Rate per Maund.	Amount of Terminal Tax.
		Total Rs. ..		

We
I do hereby declare that the contents of this application
are truly stated.

Owner or Importer.

Dues recovered and credited on Municipal Cash Book on
.....191.

No. of Receipt granted... ..dated.....

(Initials) Officer, Terminal Tax Collecting Station.

Form II.

Form of notice and inventory issued under Bye-law 10 of the Terminal Tax Bye-laws.

To _____

Residing at _____

Sir

Please take notice that I have this day seized the goods and
Terminal Tax chattels specified in the inventory
given below for the value of.....
..... due for the Terminal Tax mentioned in the margin
and unless within 5 days from the day of the date of this Notice
you pay into the Municipal Fund the said amount together with
the costs of recovery, amounting to——, the said goods and
chattels will be sold.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 191 .

(Signature of the Terminal Tax Collecting Officer.)

of the _____ Terminal Tax Collecting Station
of the Municipality of Delhi.

Inventory of goods and chattels seized.

Terminal Tax Directions,

Framed under Section 240 (i) (r), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification No. 8136-Education dated 21st September 1917.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION.

1. Ordinarily all goods will be assessed and all payments made at the barriers. There will be no limit to the amount of Terminal Tax that any one Collecting Officer may collect.

Goods imported by rail shall ordinarily be assessed on the information given in the railway receipt and payment if tendered shall be accepted at the time of the making of the entry in the Railway Receipt Register (Rule 11 below). Each portion of the consignment that passes the barrier must be accompanied by the Terminal Tax Receipt on the back of which the Moharrir shall enter details of the portion of the consignment passing the barrier at the time, until the whole consignment has passed the barrier. If any portion of the consignment is not accompanied by the Terminal Tax Receipt the Terminal Tax Collecting Officer shall assess the goods and demand payment and the importer shall pay the amount demanded before the goods pass the barrier.

NOTE.—Nothing in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to affect the right of the Terminal Tax Collecting Officer to inspect, weigh, and search any consignment of goods if he thinks fit.

2. At every barrier where a Moharrir is stationed the Moharrir on duty shall be responsible for seeing that no money is received by any peons.

Officers empowered to receive money.

At barriers where no Moharrir is stationed a literate peon may collect money and in such cases he shall have all the duties and responsibilities of a Moharrir.

The security to be demanded from all Terminal Tax Collecting Officers shall be Rs. 50, except in the case of literate peons who shall give security of Rs. 25 and illiterate peons from whom no security is required. The security shall be in cash and shall be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank by the Secretary.

3. At each barrier an inspection book (form No. 1) will be kept and all Inspecting Officers or Members of the Committee shall enter their remarks in this book.

4. The Terminal Tax Superintendent shall test the weighing machines at each barrier at least once every three months and record the result of the test in the Inspection Book.

5. The Moharrirs receiving payment of Terminal Tax shall immediately on receipt check the amount paid and drop it into the cash box. The progressive totals of the Terminal Tax received shall be kept on each page in the place provided at the foot, as the pages are completed. The totals shall be taken at once, and not put off till the end of the day. At the end of the day, the progressive total of the money received for the day shall be taken up to the last counterfoil used and shall be entered thereon.

6. (i) The Inspector visiting a barrier shall see that these totals are taken regularly as directed in the above rule and shall initial the pages which he checks.

(ii) Every Inspector meeting an importer is authorised to demand his Terminal Tax receipt.

(iii) If after checking the calculations of the Terminal Tax the Inspector finds that all items in the receipt are correct he shall fill up the columns in the coupon (form No. 2) which he shall tear from the receipt and keep for comparison with the counterfoil at the barrier. He shall then endorse his name on the back of the receipt and return it to the importer.

(iv) When the Inspector arrives at the barrier, he shall verify the coupons he has collected, with the counterfoils, and initial each counterfoil in token of his having made the check. He shall then drop the coupons in the cash box, for the information of the Head Terminal Tax Office.

7. The Terminal Tax Superintendent shall keep a book of receipts and counterfoils similar to those kept by the Moharrirs at the barrier and when any goods are brought to the Head Office under the Terminal Tax Bye-laws,

Payments made to the Superintendent.

he shall deliver a receipt and fill up the counterfoil in the way prescribed for Moharrirs at the barriers.

8. The name of the Municipality shall be printed or stamped on the receipt and counterfoil in form No. 2 and a consecutive book and form No. shall be printed on each receipt and counterfoil.

Receipt Books

9. At the close of each working day the Moharrir shall classify the Terminal Tax he has received, in a Jinswar to be compiled on a loose form (No. 3).

Jinswars

In this Jinswar the Moharrir shall enter the item from his counterfoils for the day, noting the amount of Terminal Tax in the appropriate columns.

10. To prevent delay, and to ensure that all moneys, as received by the Moharrir, are immediately placed under lock and key, the Committee shall provide, if necessary, a double set of books and two cash boxes at each barrier, so that while one set is at the Head Terminal Tax Office (vide rule 12), the other shall be available for use.

Cash Boxes.

11. When an importer receives the Railway receipt of goods consigned to him by rail he must take or send it to the barrier outside the Railway Station. The Moharrir shall copy into a register (form No. 4) the entries in the Railway receipt, and stamp the Railway receipt with his Terminal Tax stamp.

Railway Receipt Register.

If an importer presents copies of form No. 11 in duplicate the moharrir may retain one copy of the form instead of copying out the details of the Railway receipts in form No. 4. Such copies shall be numbered and filed for reference and an entry shall be made in the Railway Receipt Register to show the number of Railway Receipts detailed in each copy.

NOTE—The Railway authorities do not deliver goods until the Railway receipts have been so stamped.

As each consignment passes the barrier the Moharrir shall enter the payments made, in the register.

The Terminal Tax Superintendent shall check all such registers with the registers kept up by the Railway authorities, at least once a month.

Remittance of Collections to Head Office.

12. The Moharrir of each barrier shall send daily to the Head Terminal Tax Office, his cash box, books of receipts and counterfoils, transit passes and Jinswars.

13. The cash boxes shall be opened at the Head Terminal Tax Office by the treasurer in the presence of Terminal Tax Superintendent.

14. (i) After the money in the cash box has been counted, the amount shall be endorsed by the Treasurer at the foot of the last counterfoil of the day for the barrier concerned as well as on the barrier Jinswar. The aggregate contents of all the cash boxes shall then be brought to account as prescribed in rule 15.

The cash must be dealt with promptly and brought to account, and must not be kept lying about while the checking of the counterfoils and the Jinswars is going on.

(ii) When the money in the cash box has been counted, the counterfoils from the barriers concerned shall be examined by the Terminal Tax Superintendent. He shall check at least two per cent. of them in detail and see that the progressive totals in the books are correct. If the total for the day agrees with the total endorsed on the counterfoil and Jinswar under clause (i) of this rule, the last counterfoil on which the total for the day has been entered shall be signed by the Terminal Tax Superintendent.

(iii) The coupons found in the boxes from the barriers shall be examined by the Terminal Tax Superintendent as a check on the work of the Inspectors, kept for one month and then destroyed.

(iv) The books shall be returned with the empty box to the barrier without delay. The Jinswars shall be retained at the Head Terminal Tax Office.

15. The Secretary shall bring the collection to account direct in his general cash book (form Credit to Municipal Fund. No. 67 of the Municipal Account Code).

16. The basis of classification of Terminal Tax at the Head Terminal Tax Office is the Jinswar received from the barriers. These shall be compiled into one statement in form No. 6, the name of the barrier being entered in the first column and the total of the Jinswar appertaining to each barrier being entered in other columns opposite the name of that barrier. The total amount of Terminal Tax under all heads for the day shall be entered in the last columns. The total and cross-total of the vertical columns each day will then give the whole amount of Terminal Tax collected for the day. The statement shall be signed daily by the Terminal Tax Superintendent. It shall be sent to the Secretary, who shall compare its totals with the amount entered in his general cash book (form No. 67 of the Municipal Account Code). To obtain classified totals for the monthly accounts the progressive totals shall be taken at the Head Terminal Tax Office in form No. 6. Similar procedure shall be adopted for the annual statement (form No. 76) for the purpose of rules 344 and 346 (b) of the Municipal Account Code.

Transit Passes.

17. The Moharrir at the barrier of import shall enter the exact time of import and shall detail the numbers of vehicles and the number and kind of the packages in each as well as the weight of them. The pass shall be in form No. 8 with a counterfoil.

18. The peon in charge shall remain with the consignment until it has reached the barrier of export.

Duties of Peons.

19. Any Terminal Tax Inspector meeting the consignment may check the consignment with the pass, and if he checks it he shall initial the pass and give the exact time at which he checks it. If he notices any discrepancy he shall accompany the consignment to the barrier of export.

Duties of Inspectors.

20 If it be found at the barrier of export that the consignment does not tally with the pass, the Terminal Tax Collecting Officer shall charge the full amount of Terminal Tax due, and send the pass with a report to the Terminal Tax Superintendent.

Duties of Export Moharrirs.

21. If it does tally the Moharrir shall fill up the pass and drop it into his cash box if no peon has accompanied the consignment. If a peon has accompanied the consignment he shall return the pass to the Moharrir at his barrier of import without loitering in the way. The Moharrir of import shall endorse on the pass the hour at which the peon returned and drop it into his cash box.

22. When the cash box is sent to the Head Office the book of counterfoils shall also be sent. The Terminal Tax Superintendent shall check each pass with its counterfoil and initial it. The contents of the entries in the pass shall then be abstracted into a Jinswar, in form No. 9

Duties of the Superintendent.

Exemptions.

23. All goods will be exempted from liability to Terminal Tax which the Local Government may from time to time notify as exempted.

24. Terminal Tax shall not be levied on the following articles:—

(1) Salt.

(2) Opium.

- (3) Petroleum.
- (4) Exciseable liquor manufactured in India and drugs liable to excise duty.
- (5) Arms for whatever purpose imported.

25. The following articles on which the Terminal Tax would otherwise be leviable shall be exempted from the payment of Terminal Tax:—

- (1) Gold and silver when imported in the form of bullion.
- (2) Coin.
- (3) Goods the property of which is vested in Government, if accompanied at the time they pass the Terminal Tax barrier by a certificate from an officer (who shall ordinarily be a gazetted officer) authorised in this behalf by the Head of the Importing Department to the effect that they are the property of the Government and are not imported for the purpose of being sold.

Explanation I. The certificate may be given in any form but it must be accompanied by a composition pass in form No. 7 signed and endorsed with a declaration that the goods are the property of Government and not imported for the purpose of being sold, by the officer or by an importer approved by the Secretary of the Municipal Committee.

Explanation II. Goods the property of which is not vested in the Government at the time they pass the barrier, but which are imported with a view to the fulfilment of a Government contract or otherwise intended for the use of the Government, shall, on passing the Terminal Tax barrier be declared in writing as intended for the use of the Government, *i.e.* in fulfilment of a certain (specified) contract. The duty on them shall then be paid and subsequently if they actually become the property of Government the

duty shall be refunded on a certificate to that effect ; provided that the certificate be signed by the Departmental officer in charge ordinarily at the time the goods become the property of Government and in any case within 30 days of that time and provided also that the application be made within 14 days of the date of that certificate and be supported by the original Terminal Tax receipt on which the duty was paid. This explanation also applies to stores imported into the Terminal Tax limits of the Municipality by a Railway Company for the purpose of such undertaking.

Explanation III. Government does not include a District Board.

- (4) Goods the property of which is vested in the Municipal Committee, if accompanied at the time they pass the barrier by a certificate from the Secretary that they are the property of the Committee and are not imported for the purpose of being sold. The certificate shall be given on the reverse of a composition pass in form No. 7.
- (5) Necessaries (not being articles of food and drink), equipment and clothing procured by Officers in command of troops for the use of their men and followers if accompanied by a composition pass in form No. 7 signed by such an officer.
- (6) Grain and green fodder imported by troops for consumption by horses, mules and other animals maintained as part of their military equipage, provided that it is certified by the Commanding Officer to be imported for *bonafide* public purposes on the reverse of a composition pass in form No. 7.
- (7) Articles imported for manufacturing purposes into a jail situated within Terminal Tax limits if accompanied by a composition pass in form No. 7 signed by

the Superintendent of the jail, provided that the goods into which they are manufactured are used in the jail itself or supplied to other departments of Government.

N. B.—Manufactures sold by a jail to the public are liable to Terminal Tax. At the close of the month the Committee shall demand from the Superintendent of the jail a statement showing the amount of dutiable materials used in the articles sold to the public during the month and the Superintendent shall pay the Terminal Tax leviable thereon.

(8) *Gur* and *Shira* used for the manufacture of country liquor in distilleries:—

Explanation:—if the articles are on the Terminal Tax schedule Terminal Tax shall be levied on them at their entrance into the Terminal Tax limits, but refund shall be granted on the quantity actually used within a distillery, the amount due being paid to the distillers on the authority of monthly statements furnished by the excise officer.

(9) *Bona fide* personal and household effects imported by a person on the occasion of his coming to take up his residence in the Municipality, or by a traveller.

(10) Machinery not liable to customs duty and the component parts thereof.

(11) Head loads of cowdung fuel (*upla*), grass and brush wood.

(12) (i) Composition passes in form No. 7 shall be issued by the Secretary of the Municipal Committee at a charge of 0-6-0 for each book of 50 forms.

(ii) On receipt of the pass, the barrier moharrir shall after satisfying himself that the goods agree with the details entered in the pass fill up the certificate at the foot thereof as well as the coupon. He shall then tear off the coupon, deliver it to the person who presents a pass and admit the goods named in the pass.

(iii) He shall send the passes with his cash box to

the Head Terminal Tax Office where they shall be examined to see that the certificate covers the details of the pass and they shall then be filled separately under the name of each compounder. These passes shall form the basis of calculations of the amounts of various commodities imported into the Municipality free of duty.

NOTE—The list of exemptions in this rule comprises all the articles on which the levy of Terminal Tax is not permitted under the orders of the Government of India, as well as certain articles which the Local Government considers to be unsuited for taxation. The list is not exhaustive ; Section 47 of the Act gives Committees and the Government the power to make further exemptions that may be desirable.

General.

26. All fractions of a pice (three pies) shall be neglected and the amount to be charged shall be calculated to the nearest pie ; e.g.
 Even money. annas 7 pies 5 shall be charged as annas 7 pies 6, and annas 7 pies 4 shall be charged as annas 7 pies 3.

27. Face value tickets may be issued for milk, desi shoes and gunnybags, instead of Terminal Tax Receipts, in Form No. 10, for
 Face value tickets. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 annas.

28. All articles contained in the same consignment shall be charged for at the highest rate that
 Mixed consignments. may be levied on any portion of the consignment, unless the importer is prepared to give at the time of import all the details necessary for classification.

29. No goods shall be imported unless accompanied by a Terminal Tax receipt. In cases where payment has been made before importation and the receipt lost, no refund of the second payment will be given unless the importer (1) at the time of importation has submitted full particulars in writing of number

date etc., of the lost receipt, together with a written declaration to the effect that he will not misuse the lost receipt if subsequently found but will forward it at once to the Head Terminal Tax Office; and (2) within 15 days of the second payment produces clear proof of the first payment to the satisfaction of the Secretary. No such refund if sanctioned will be paid within 3 days of the date of the first payment except on production of the lost receipt.

Any person found misusing a lost Terminal Tax receipt will be prosecuted under Section 8 of the Terminal Tax Bye-laws.

(Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 8589-Education dated 12th December 1918).

30. No importer shall be entitled to claim any refund on account of any excess payment made by him as a result of a misdeclaration on his part unless such misdeclaration is brought to the notice of the Terminal Tax Collecting Officer before the goods have passed the barrier.

31. All irregularities and breaches of these directions or of the bye-laws shall at once be brought by the Terminal Tax Superintendent to the notice of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

Form No. 1.

TERMINAL TAX INSPECTION BOOK.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Date and hour of inspection.	No. of last receipt.	Progressive total of Terminal Tax taken from the last receipt issued.	Notes of inspection.	Initial of the Inspecting Officer.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.		

Form No. 2.

TERMINAL TAX RECEIPT OF DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Name of barrier.

Book No.

Book No.

Barrier.

No.

coupon.

Date and time of import.		Name and address of persons importing the goods.		Description of goods.		Gross Weight.		Particulars of packages and means of conveyance with the No. of carts, etc.		Rate of Terminal Tax.		Amount of Terminal Tax paid.		Signature of Moharrir.		Dated.		Amount of Terminal Tax paid.					
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		1		2					
												Rs.		A.		P.		Rs.		A.		P.	

N. B.—Columns 2, 5 and 6, need not be filled in if the amount of the Tax to be paid is less than one rupee.

NOTE.—Counterfoil of the receipt will be similar to above.

RAILWAY RECEIPT REGISTER.

[illegible]

CLASS I.

Name of barrier	Refined Sugar at 1-8-0 per maund.			Unrefined Sugar at As. 8 per md.		
	1	2	3	4	5	
	Imported from over seas.	Prepared in India by machinery.	Other refined Sugar.	Gur and Shakkar.	Shira, Rab and Mizan Khand.	
	Amount of T. T. Rs. A. P.	Amount of T. T. Rs. A. P.	Amount of T. T. Rs. A. P.	Amount of T. T. Rs. A. P.	Amount of T. T. Rs. A. P.	

The heads of the Jinswar are as follows :—

6. Ghi at Rs. 1-8-0 per maund :—

Dried fruits and Nuts at Re. 0-1-0 per maund.

- 7. Betel Nuts.
- 8. Other nuts and dried fruits.

Provisions (all others not included in any other Class.)

- As 2 per maund.
- 9. Country sweets.
- 10. Milk.

Head Office Jinswar—(Contd.)

Provisions (all others not included in any other Class.)

11. Butter.
12. Fresh Meat and Fish.
13. Eggs.
14. Oilman's Stores, etc.
15. Tea at pice 6 per maund.

Betel leaf at Rs. 1-8-0 per maund.

16. Betel leaf.

Grain and Pulses at Re. 0-0-6 per maund.

17. Wheat.
18. Barley.
19. Gram.
20. Rice.
21. Other grains.
22. Flour.
23. Pulses.
24. Total Class I.

CLASS III.

Oil.

25. Oil of all kinds at annas 2 per maund.

Oil Seeds at pice 6 per maund.

26. Mawa seeds.
27. Other seeds.

Lighting Materials.

28. Candles at pice 6 per maund.
29. Chandeliers, globes, etc., made of glass at pice 6 per maund.
30. Chandeliers, lamps, etc., made of metal at annas 5 per maund.

Washing material at 6 pies per maund.

31. Potash, Ritha, Soda, etc.

Soaps at pies 6 per maund.

32. Indian.
33. Foreign.

Fuel at pies 6 per maund.

34. Carbide.
35. Fire Works.
36. Total of Class III.

CLASS IV.

Building wood.

37. Wood unmanufactured at Re. 0 0-3 per maund.
38. Wood manufactured at Re. 0-0-9 per maund.

Stone at Re. 0-0-1 per maund.

39. Agra and other stone except lime stone.
40. Marble.

Other building material.

41. Chalk and Kharia Mitti at pies 6 per maund.

42. Kankar at Re. 0-0-1 per maund.
43. Bajri at Re. 0-0-1 per maund.
44. Cement at Re. 0-0-6 per maund.
45. Lime and lime stone and harsaru at Re. 0-0-6 per maund.
46. Kankar lime at Re. 0-0-1 per maund.
47. Tiles of all kinds at Re. 0-0-6.

Paints and Colours at pies 6 per maund.

48. Indian.
49. Foreign.
50. Total of Class IV.

CLASS V.

Medicines.

51. All foreign medicines and mineral waters at annas 6 per maund.
52. Indian medicines at anna 1 per maund.

Other articles.

53. Hair oils and perfumed oils at annas 2 per maund.
53. (a) Spices at anna 1 per maund.
54. Total of class V.

CLASS VI.

Tobacco.

55. All sorts of foreign tobacco and cigarettes, etc., at annas 8 per maund,

56. Indian tobacco at annas 2 per maund.
57. Kani chura at pies 6 per maund.
58. Total of class VI.

Head Office Jinswar.—(Contd.) CLASS VII.

Piece goods made of

59. Cotton including mercerised cotton at annas 4 per maund.
60. Silk and mixtures of silk at annas 4 per maund.
61. Wool and mixtures of wool at annas 4 per maund.

Raw cotton.

62. Ginned at pies 6 per maund.
63. Unginned "

Raw wool.

64. Raw wool at pies 6 per maund.

Metals.

74. Girders, iron sheets, etc., at pies 9 per maund.
75. Hardware and cutlery at annas 3 per maund.
76. Bicycles and parts thereof at annas 5 per maund.
77. Perambulators and parts thereof at annas 5 per maund.
78. Motor Cars and parts thereof at annas 5 per maund.
79. Motor Cycles and parts thereof at annas 5 per maund.
80. Carriages and parts thereof at annas 5 per maund.
81. Sewing machines and parts thereof at annas 5 per maund.
81. (a) Harmoniums.

Hides and skins.

65. Dressed and tanned at annas 8 per maund.
66. Raw at annas 4 per maund.
67. Jute at Re. 0 1-6 per maund.
68. Leather, Harness, saddles, etc., at annas 8 per maund.
69. Desi Shoes at annas 8 per maund.
70. Apparel at Rs. 1-8-0 per maund.

Lambs.

71. Foreign at Re. 1 per maund.
72. Indian at Re. 1 per maund.
73. Total of class VII.

LASS VIII.

82. Typewriters and parts thereof at annas 5 per maund.
83. Soda Water and ice machines and parts thereof at annas 5 per maund.
84. Other Machinery at annas 5 per maund.
85. Clocks, watches, spectacles, etc., at annas 5 per maund.
86. Articles made of silver gold and electro plated at annas 5 per maund.
87. Articles made of brass, copper, bronze, zinc and aluminium at annas 5 per maund.
88. Articles made of other metals at annas 5 per maund.
89. Total of Class VIII.

Head Office Jimsuar.—(Concl'd.)

CLASS IX.

Dyes and tans at annas 2 per maund.

- 90. Foreign.
- 91. Indian.

Other articles.

- 92. Paper at annas $1\frac{1}{2}$ per maund.
- 93. Chemicals at pies 6 per maund.
- 94. Horn and articles made of horn at pies 6 per maund.

- 95. Lac and articles made thereof at pies 6 per maund.
- 96. Rubber and rubber goods at pies 6 per maund.
- 97. Kikar bark and other bark at pies 6 per maund.
- 98. Wood furniture etc. at pies 9 per maund.
- 99. Glass China, stone and earthen ware etc. at pies 6 per maund.
- 100. Miscellaneous at pies 6 per maund.
- 101. Total Class IX.

102. Grand Total.

103. Toll Tax.

104. Gross weight of articles exported by transit pass.

105. Amount of Transit fee.

Form No. 7.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Counter foil.....	Book No.	Book No.
Book No.....	No.	No.
No.	Composition Pass	Coupon
Composition pass.....	No.	(To be returned to the importer.)
No. of packages.....	Please pass	Certified that the following goods have passed into the Municipality through my barrier.
	Weighing	
	Dated 191	
	The importer should only fill up the entries above this line.	
	Certified that I have examined the goods and that only the following have passed through my barrier on this pass.	
Description	Nature of goods	
	Dated.....191	Signature of Moharrir.
		191

Form No. 8.
Book No.
No.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

TRANSIT PASS.

1	Date and hour of import.	2	Name and address of person in charge of the goods.	3	Name and address of owner of the goods.	4	Place from which brought.	5	Description of goods.	6	Particulars of packages and means of conveyance with the No. of carts and head loads.	7	Gross weight.	8	Barrier at which to be exported.	9	Destination of goods.	10	Name of peon escorting the goods.	11	Signature of moharrir.		Certificate.
---	--------------------------	---	--	---	---	---	---------------------------	---	-----------------------	---	---	---	---------------	---	----------------------------------	---	-----------------------	----	-----------------------------------	----	------------------------	--	--------------

Certified that the goods weighing in his foil arrived under the supervision of peon named _____ and that they passed out of my barrier at _____
Name of barrier _____
Signature of Moharrir at barrier of export. _____
_____ Peon reached this barrier at _____
Signature of Moharrir at import barrier _____

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Book No.

Receipt No.

Name of Barrier.....

Terminal Tax Ticket for head-loads.....

Name of articles.....

Value.

No. of head loads.....

Date.....Time.....

Signature of Muharrir,

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Book No.

Receipt No.

Name of Barriers.....

Terminal Tax Ticket for head-loads.....

Name of articles.....

Value.

No. of head-loads.....

Date.....Time.....

Signature of Muharrir.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Book No.

Receipt No.

Name of Barrier.....

Coupon

The value of Terminal Tax Ticket for head loads.....

Note—The values are to be printed on the Tickets.

Form No. 11.

Name of the bank or firm

Delhi

19

To

The Terminal Tax Collecting Officer at

Barrier, Delhi.

Sir,

I attach a list of goods to be passed through your Barrier and I hereby declare that the particulars given in that list are correct
Particulars of goods for assessment to Terminal Tax.

Manager,

Importer

Serial No. of R. R. Register	No. and date of Railway Receipt.	Station from.	Marks and No. of Packages.	No.	Description of goods.	Whether Cotton Woollen or Silk in case of piece goods	Gross weight of each size or sort.	Rate per md.	Amount of Terminal Tax.	No. of receipt granted.	Date of receipt.	Initials of Terminal Tax Clerk	Bank Bill No	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							Mds, S.		Rs. A. P.					

Columns No. 1, 11 and 12 and 13 and 15 will be filled in by the Terminal Tax Collecting Officer.

Terminal Tax Tare Allowances.

*Sanctioned by Resolution No. 3 of a Terminal Tax
Joint Committee held on 6th March 1917.*

Serial No.	Name of articles.	Description of packing, etc.	Rate of reduction as Tare allowance per Rupee.	Remarks.
1	Sugar, Khand, Gur Shakkar, etc.	In bags ...	0 0 6	
2	Sugar and Sugar candy, etc.	In paper packets contained in wooden boxes.	0 1 0	
3	"	In tins contained in wooden boxes. ...	0 4 0	
4	Shira Gur ...	In earthen pots ...	0 2 6	
5	"	In wooden casks ...	0 1 6	
6	Ghi ...	In kuppies ...	0 2 0	
7	" ...	In tins ...	0 1 0	
8	" ...	In tins contained in wooden boxes.	0 2 6	
9	" ...	In brass, copper und earthen pots.	0 2 0	
10	Betel-leaves ...	In bundles with gonda ..	0 3 0	
11	" ...	In bundles without gonda	0 2 0	
12	" ...	In Chitai ...	0 3 0	
13	" ...	In baskets ...	0 3 0	
14	Milk ...	In copper, brass and earthen pots..	0 4 0	
15	" ...	In kerosine oil tins ...	0 1 0	

Toll Tax Bye-laws.

Under Section No. 143 (1) clause (1) of Act XX of 1891.

*Approved by the Punjab Government in Notification
No. 12-T dated 13th March 1901.*

1. Any vehicle entering the limits of the Delhi Municipality, whether loaded with dutiable goods or otherwise, shall pay toll according to the schedule of rates given in Punjab Government Notification No. 424, dated 17th September 1900.

2. The Committee shall fix toll stations, with such establishment as they may deem necessary, on the several roads, and a board shall be put up at each station with a table of rates printed in English, Urdu and Hindi.

3. The toll shall be paid at the time of passing the first toll station, and the receipt for the payment shall be obtained from the toll keeper.

4. Market gardeners and other persons who are the owners of vehicles kept beyond Municipal limits, but whose carts are constantly passing and repassing toll stations, may, instead of paying toll every day, take out a monthly pass at the rates mentioned in the note to Punjab Government Notification No. 424, of 17th September 1900.

5. The Monthly pass will be granted by the Secretary, Municipal Committee, and must be taken out and renewed before the first day of the month for which the pass is issued.

6. Passes may also be granted for as many months in advance, not exceeding a year, as may be desired, at the same rates as provided in Bye-law 4.

7. Each cart so licensed must have a number affixed to it. This number will be provided by the Secretary, Municipal Committee, on payment for the same.

8. Unless the pass mentioned in Bye-law 4, is produced at the time of passing the first toll station, the toll-keeper will charge toll as per schedule of rates given in Punjab Government Notification No. 424, dated 17th September 1900.

9. The monthly pass or receipt for the daily toll must be kept by the driver of the cart and produced on the demand of any authorised servant of the Committee.

10. Whoever, with intent to defraud, evades or attempts to evade the payment of toll as prescribed by the foregoing Bye-laws, shall, in addition to any penalty which he may incur under any other provision of * Act XX of 1891, be liable to be punished under Section 145, of the Act with fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

*NOTE—Superseded by Act III of 1911 The section concerned is now 199

Toll Tax Rules.

Toll Collection Rates in accordance with Municipal Account Code, para 136.

In accordance with Punjab Government Notification No. 424, dated 17th September 1900, a Toll tax is levied within Delhi Municipal limits on all loaded vehicles whether containing Government stores or the goods of private persons, at the following rates:—

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (a) Two wheeled carts drawn by one bullock, buffalo or camel, | 0 0 6 per day. |
| (b) Two wheeled carts drawn by two or three bullocks, buffaloes or camels, | 0 1 0 „ |
| (c) Two wheeled carts drawn by four or more bullocks, buffaloes or camels, | 0 2 0 „ |
| (d) Four wheeled carts and thelas drawn by one or more bullocks, buffaloes or camels, | 0 2 0 „ |

2. The Municipal Committee at an Ordinary Meeting, dated 25th February 1913, have exempted only those carts and thelas from payment of Toll Tax which are the *bonafide* property of Government, or are loaded with Government or Military stores and those which contain the goods of Government Officers on tour. All other carts and thelas belonging to contractors or other persons, plying on hire (though they carry goods which may become the property of Government) are liable to the payment of Toll tax.

3. Peons and others accompanying hired carts loaded with Government stores should be directed to see that the contractor or the cartman pays the Toll according to the rates mentioned above.

4. In case of non-payment of Toll on demand, the Toll Clerk is empowered under Section 58 of Act XX of 1891 to take in charge the vehicle on which Toll is due or the animals drawing the same or in the case of the property of private persons so much of the goods in the vehicle as may be equivalent to the amount of Toll due and to proceed according to the provisions of the Act.

5. This Toll is not an Octroi duty and is sanctioned by Government to be charged on all carts and thelas except those mentioned in direction 2 above.

Exemption of carts entering Municipal limits from payment of Toll-tax.

Extract from resolution No. 1 of a Special Meeting of the Delhi Municipal Committee held on the 11th January 1916, as amended and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, vide Notification No. 1015-Education, dated 18th February 1916.

1. All carts which enter the Municipality from the Delhi Civil Station Notified Area and have already paid Toll Tax within the Notified Area shall be exempt from further payment of Toll Tax as long as the receipt for the original payment remains valid.

2. All carts which enter any part of the Municipality without entering the Municipal Octroi limits shall be exempt from the payment of Toll Tax.

Toll Tax

The 17th September 1900.

No. 424.—Notification.—It is hereby notified that with the previous Sanction of the Local Government the Municipal Committee of Delhi, in accordance with Section 45, clauses (7) and (8), of the Punjab Municipal Act XX of 1891, has directed, with effect from the 1st of October 1900, the imposition of a toll under Section 42 (1) (A) (d) of the said act at the following rates on all loaded vehicles entering the limits of the Municipality, viz.—

	Rs. A. P.			
Class 1.—Two wheeled carts drawn by one bullock, buffalo or camel	...	0	0	6 per day.
Class 2.—Two wheeled carts drawn by two or three bullocks, buffalos or camel	0	1	0	per day.
Class 3.—Two wheeled carts drawn by four or more bullocks, buffaloes or camels	0	2	0	per day.
Class 4.—Four wheeled carts or thelas drawn by one or more bullocks, buffaloes or camel	...	0	2	0 per day.

Note.—Market gardeners and other persons who are the Owners of vehicles kept beyond Municipal limits, but whose carts are constantly passing and repassing toll stations, may instead of paying toll every day, take out a monthly pass at the rate of Rs. 0-8-0 for Class I, and at Rs. 1 for Class 2, 3 and 4.

Directions regarding the Hiring of the Town Hall.

Passed at a Special Meeting held on the 18th February 1913

1. The only portions of the Town Hall which can be hired out on rent or lent free of charge are:—

(a). The Durbar Hall,

(b). The Ball Room and adjacent corridors.

2. Neither portion is to be lent free except with the sanction of the President and such sanction will be given only for public gatherings, the promoters of which may be asked to pay Rs. 10 to recompense the Municipal servants.

3. The Secretary is authorised to rent out either portion on payment in advance of the charges detailed below. (In case where he is of opinion that higher charges should be levied he shall refer to the President, who is authorized to levy such higher charges).

4. The charges for the Durbar Hall shall be:—

Afternoon Rs. 25

Night up to 1 A. M. 40

which charges will include lighting and the use of the stage, flags etc.

Chairs will be charged for at the rate of one anna each.

5. The charges for the Ball Room and adjacent corridors will be Rs. 40 per night up to 3 A. M. to include lighting and the use of chairs. For every hour after 3 A. M a charge of Rs. 10 inclusive will be made.

6. Out of the sum realised Rs. 10 will be given to the Municipal menial servants who have the trouble of making arrangements and tidying up.

7. Permission to use the Durbar Hall and Ball Room is granted only on the understanding that entertainments are conducted with due regard to proper order and decency and that the hirer will pay without demur for any damage done to Municipal property.

**Directions of the Delhi Municipal Committee
for the licensing of dangerous or offensive
trades as specified in Section 121 (1),
Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.**

*Passed by the Committee at a Special Meeting held on
10th June 1913.*

1. All applications for licenses under this section will be disposed of in the different Departments as noted below:—

In the Executive Department.

1. For brick-fields, brick-kilns, pottery or lime-kilns.
2. For yards or depots for trade in hay, straw, thatching, grass, wood, charcoal or coal or other dangerously inflammable material.
3. For store-houses for any explosive or any inflammable oil or spirit.

In the Sanitary Department.

1. For places to be used for melting tallow and boiling bones offal or blood.
2. For soap-houses, oil-boiling houses, dyeing-houses or tanneries.
3. For manufactories, engine-houses or places of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells, noises or smoke arise.

2. The licensing officer, who in the case of the Executive Department will be the Secretary, and in the case of the Sanitary Department the Health Officer, shall after due enquiry decide whether a license should be granted or not. In case of refusal he will write an order embodying his reasons for refusing the license.

3. Should any applicant wish to appeal against such order he may do so and any such appeal, if preferred within 30 days of the receipt of the order, will be disposed of at an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Committee.

4. The license shall be in such form as the Municipal Committee may from time to time determine. For the present licenses are to be issued in the forms attached to these rules, the conditions of each being printed on the back. All licenses shall remain in force for a period of one year or less and shall all expire on the 31st of March in each year except in the case of brick-fields when licenses shall expire on the 30th September in each year.

5. Annual license fees as approved by the Chief Commissioner from time to time or by the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Division are to be charged.

For the present the annual fees are—

1. Melting tallow, Rs. 5 per annum.
2. Boiling bones, offal or blood, Rs. 2 per annum.
3. Soap-houses, oil-boiling houses, Rs. 5 per annum.
4. Tanneries or dyeing-houses Rs. 2 per annum.
5. Brick-fields, brick-kilns and lime-kilns, Rs 2 per annum.
6. Pottery-kilns, 8 annas per annum.
7. Other manufactories, engine-houses or places of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells, noises or smoke arise.
 - (a) With one and more engines or more than 20 total horse power, Rs. 10 per annum.
 - (b) With one and more engines of not more than 20 total horse power, Rs. 5 per annum.
8. Yards or depots for storing poolia, straw, bhoosa, hay, thatching straw in quantities of more than 10 maunds, Re. 1 per annum.
9. Yards or depots for storing fuel, coal, timber, charcoal in quantities of more than 10 maunds and wooden boxes of more than 25 in number, Rs. 2 per annum.

10. Store houses for non-dangerous petroleum :—

(a)	For quantities of 120 gallons or less	...	Nil
(b)	" " of 240 " "	...	Rs. 4 p. a.
(c)	" " of 500 " "	...	" 8 p. a.

11. Store houses for spirit, naphtha, Rs. 5 per annum.
(Passed at an Ordinary Meeting dated 15th February 1919).

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

*License for the use of places for the purpose of dangerous
or offensive trades as specified in Section 121 of
Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.*

No *Delhi*, 191 ..

.....
having paid into the Office of the Delhi Municipal Committee a
license fee of Rs. is hereby authorized by the
Committee to use premises situated in house No.....in
.....Street, Ward Nofor.....
.....
.....
subject to the conditions printed on reverse.

By order,

Health Officer, Municipal Committee, Delhi.

Dated the, 191 ..

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The licensee shall make due provision for preventing all noise, smoke or smell from being a nuisance to neighbours or to the public.
2. The licensee shall afford all reasonable facilities to officers and servants of the Committee appointed by the Committee in this behalf to enter on and inspect the licensed premises at all reasonable times.
3. The licensee shall comply, within the period fixed by the Committee, with any notice of the Committee requiring him to remedy any nuisance in or emanating from the licensed premises.
4. Any breach of these conditions will render the licensee liable to immediate forfeiture of this license.

NOTE—Any person who uses a place within Municipal limits for the purpose of these trades without a license from the Municipal Committee or in contravention of the conditions upon which such license has been granted, is liable under Section 121 (5) of Act III of 1911, to a fine of Rs. 50, with a further daily fine of Rs. 10 when the offence is a recurring one.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

License for the use of places for brick fields, brick-kilns, pottery or lime-kilns, as required under Section 121 (1) of Act III of 1911, (Punjab Municipal Act).

No..... Delhi.....191

.....
 having paid into the Office of the Delhi Municipal Committee a
 license fee of Rs.....is hereby authorized by the
 Committee to use.....situated near Street.....
 Ward No.....for making.....

.....
 subject to the conditions printed on reverse.

By order,

Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi

Dated the.....191

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The licensee shall make due provision for preventing all noise, smoke or smell from being nuisance to neighbours or to the public.

2. The licensee shall afford all reasonable facilities to officers and servants of the Committee approved by the Committee in this behalf to enter on and inspect the licensed brick-fields, potteries, etc., at all reasonable times.

3. The licensee shall comply with any order given him by the Municipal Secretary requiring him to abate any nuisance or to prevent any public danger.

4. Any breach of these conditions will render the licensee liable to immediate forfeiture of this license.

NOTE.—Any person who uses a place within Municipal limits for the purposes of a brick-field etc., without a license from the Municipal Committee or in contravention of the conditions upon which such license has been granted, is liable under Section 121 (5) of Act III of 1911, to a fine of Rs. 50. with a further daily fine of Rs. 10, when the offence is a recurring one.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

*License for the use of places as yards or depots for trade
in hay, straw, wood and coal material, as required
under Section 121 of Act III of 1911
(Punjab Municipal Act)*

No.....Delhi.....191

.....
having paid into the Office of Delhi Municipal Committee a
license fee of Rs.....is hereby authorized by the Com-
mittee to use land situated near Street:.....Ward No.....
as yard or depot for trade in.....
.....
.....
.....
subject to the conditions printed on reverse.

By order,

Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi,

Dated the..... 191

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The licensee shall take all due precautions to prevent an outbreak of fire in his yard or depot and shall carry out all orders given by the Municipal Secretary in this behalf.

2. The licensee shall afford all reasonable facilities to officers and servants of the Committee appointed by the Committee for this purpose to enter on and inspect the licensed yard or depot at all reasonable times.

3. Any breach of these conditions will render the licensee liable to immediate forfeiture of this license.

NOTE A.—No license is required for storing straw, wood, coal, etc., in quantities of 10 maunds or less.

NOTE B.—Any person who uses a place within Municipal limits as a yard or depot for trade in wood, hay, coal, etc., without a license from the Municipal Committee or in contravention of the conditions on which such license was granted is liable under Section 121, Act III of 1911, to a fine of Rs 50, with a further daily fine of Rs 10 when the offence is a recurring one.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

*Form of License for Storage of Non-Dangerous Petroleum
in quantities of not more than 500 gallons, granted
under Section 121 of Act III of 1911.*

No..... Delhi.....1911

.....

having paid into the Office of the Delhi Municipal Committee a
license fee of Rs.....is hereby authorised by the Com-
mittee to use premises situated in house No.....in.....Street,
Ward No.....for the storage of non-dangerous petroleum in
quantities not exceedinggallons and subject to the
conditions printed on reverse.

Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi,

Dated the.....1911 .

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

(Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 14th January 1913.)

1. No other goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed premises.

2. No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored.

3. Smoking shall not be permitted within any such building nor shall any artificial light or fire in any form be introduced therein.

4. All petroleum stored shall be kept in properly sealed tins drums or casks, and if any tin, drum or casks, be opened it shall be securely closed again, in such a manner that no vapour can be given off.

5. All store-houses used for the storage of petroleum shall be properly ventilated.

6. All store-houses used for the storage of petroleum shall be of non-inflammable materials with pakka or iron roof.

7. The floor of all store-houses used for petroleum shall be sunk two feet below plinth level, or the entrances shall be built up to a height of two feet above floor level, so that the petroleum can not flow out in case of fire.

8. For every 25 tins of petroleum stored, one tin of sand shall be kept stored, to be always available for extinguishing a fire.

NOTE A—No license is required for storing non-dangerous petroleum in quantities of less than 80 gallons

NOTE B. —Any person who without a license uses any place for storing petroleum or any person who stores petroleum in contravention of the conditions of any licence is liable under Section 121 (5) Punjab Municipal Act 1911, to a fine of Rs. 50 with a further daily fine of Rs. 10 when the offence is a continuing one.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Form of license for storage or possession of spirit or naphtha.

No..... Delhi.....191 .

.....

having paid into the Office of the Delhi Municipal Committee a license fee of Rs. 5, is hereby authorized by the Committee to use premises situated in house No.....in Street..... Ward No.....for the storage.....of..... in quantities not exceeding..... and subject to the conditions printed on reverse.

Secretary Municipal Committee, Delhi.

Dated the.....191 .

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE

for possession of Spirit or Naphtha.

1. No other goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed premises.
2. No cask or other receptacle containing any of the materials mentioned in the heading shall be opened within the building in which it is stored.
3. All the materials shall be kept in properly sealed tins, drums or casks and if any tin, drum or cask be opened it shall be securely closed again in such a manner that no vapour is given off.
4. The store-house shall be properly ventilated.
5. The store-house shall be of non-inflammable materials with pakka or iron roofs.
6. The floor shall be sunk to a level of six inches below the level of all exits so that the liquid cannot flow out in case of fire.
7. Sand shall always be kept available for extinguishing a fire.

NOTE A.—No license or registration under Section 121 of the Punjab Municipal Act 1911, shall be necessary for the storage of the above mentioned materials in quantities not exceeding:—

In the case of Spirit	...	...	...	2 gallons.
" " Naphtha	...	...	...	1 quart.

NOTE B.—Any person who without a license uses any place for storing the above-mentioned materials or who stores them in contravention of the conditions of any license, is liable under Section 121 (5), the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 to a fine of Rs. 50, with a further daily fine of Rs. 10 when the offence is a continuing one.

Bye-laws to regulate or prohibit any description of Traffic in the Streets.

*Under Section 188, (p), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.
Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification
No. 7064-Education dated 16th September 1913.*

1. No person shall take an elephant along a street or road
Elephants.
without the previous sanction in
writing of the Superintendent of
Police.

2. No person under the age of fifteen years, unless accompan-
Age limit of drivers.
ied by a competent instructor, shall
drive a vehicle of any description
drawn by an animal or worked by mechanical power.

3. No person shall take a cart used for carrying bricks,
Side boards.
kankar, earth, stone, metal or other
loose material along any public road
or street unless the cart is protected by side, front and back
boards, which shall be at least 6 inches higher than the level of
the material in the cart.

4. The drivers of all vehicles and all persons in charge of
Rules of the road.
animals passing along any public
road or street shall keep to the left
or near side, unless there be reasonable cause for divergence
and shall pass other vehicles or animals in front to the right of
such vehicles or animals.

5. The drivers of all conveyances shall, unless there be some
Stopping.
reasonable cause for not doing
so, stop by pulling up at the
extreme side of the road, street, or thoroughfare along which the
conveyance is proceeding.

6. No person shall keep any animal or conveyance of any
Loading and unloading.
kind standing longer than is neces-
sary for loading or unloading or

for taking up or setting down passengers, or leave any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience to the public in any road, street or thoroughfare.

7. No person shall cause any vehicle to stand in a narrow street, except in a portion thereof as shall admit the passage of two vehicles abreast and in such a way that a passage is left for a second vehicle.

Loading or unloading in a narrow street.

8. When loading or unloading a cart in a street the person in charge of the cart shall cause it to stand parallel with the footpath and immediately on the edge of the carriage way, or if there is no footpath, then parallel with and immediately on the edge of the street.

Mode of resting cart while loading or unloading.

9. No driver of any vehicle except a motor vehicle shall keep on his vehicle any horn of the kind usually kept for warning purposes on motor vehicles.

Horns.

10. No person shall drive any vehicles in a public road or street after dark unless the vehicles carries a light or lights placed as follows :—

Lights.

For bicycles or tricycles	{	One bright light affixed to the machine in front.
For ekkas, thelas, bullock carts, or hand carts.	{	One bright light placed on the right hand side of the vehicle, visible from the front.
For all other vehicles ...	{	One bright light placed on each side of the vehicle and visible from the front.

NOTE.—For the purpose of this section “ Lighting up ” notices exhibited in the street by the Superintendent of Police shall be taken as determining at what time it becomes dark.

11. No person in charge of a vehicle or animal shall take his vehicle or animals or part of his vehicle on to any foot-path ordinarily reserved for foot-passengers.

Foot-paths.

- 11 (a) No person shall drive or cause to be driven on the public highway a thela which has any tyre less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide or of which an axle is so worn as to cause unnecessary damage to the road. (*Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1815 Education dated 10th March 1917.*)

Vehicles with narrow wheels and in bad condition.

12. Any person committing a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine which may amount to twenty rupees.
- Penalty.

13. No person shall drive on a public road any thela of which any wheel is less than 1 ft. 9 inches in diameter. (*Vide Chief Commssoner's Notification No. 8023-Education, dated the 15th November 1918.*)

Vaccination Rules.

*Punjab Government Notification No. 55, dated 5th
February 1896.*

The following rules for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Municipality of Delhi, made under Section 19 of Act XIII of 1880 by the Municipal Committee of Delhi at a Special Meeting have been confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor and are published for general information. They will come into force six weeks from the date of the publication of this notification:—

RULES.

1. For the performance of vaccination in accordance with the provisions of Act XII of 1880, the local area included within the limits of the City of Delhi shall be divided into circles, as may be determined from time to time by the Municipal Committee.

2. The Municipal Committee shall from time to time appoint a place or places in each vaccination circle as a public vaccine station or stations, and shall cause to be affixed on the outside of every such place in a conspicuous position a sign board, on which shall be printed in letters easily legible, and in the English and Urdu characters, the following inscription, “Delhi Municipal Vaccine Station.”

3. No person shall be appointed a public vaccinator except with the approval of the Sanitary Commissioner.

Qualification of Public Vaccinators.

4. During the vaccination season public vaccinators shall be bound to attend at the vaccine station to which they may be attached by the Health Officer, daily from 8. A. M. to 4 P. M. They shall ordinarily reside on the premises provided by the Municipal Committee as a vaccine station within their respective circles and in no case outside the limits of those circles.

Time of attendance of public vaccinators and their residence.

5. The distinguishing badge of a public vaccinator shall be a red cross on a white ground and shall be worn on the breast.

Distinguishing badge to be worn by public vaccinators.

6. Persons licensed by the Local Government to act as private vaccinators shall in no case demand a higher fee than one rupee for a single operation and shall perform their duties under the orders and subject to the general control of the Health Officer.

Fees chargeable by private vaccinators and the authority to which they are subject in the performance of their duties.

7. Persons who are unable to bring their children to the public vaccinating station to be operated on, should apply to the Ward Member who, if satisfied that there is good reason why the child should not be taken to the public vaccinating station, will supply the parents or guardians with a certificate to the effect that the child can not attend and the head vaccinator will then depute a vaccinator to go and perform the operation at the house where the child resides.

Objection of parents or guardians to vaccinate children unable to attend vaccinating station.

8. Whenever it is ascertained that a child is unfit for vaccination or is insusceptible of successful vaccination, a certificate in Form A attached to these rules shall be granted, in the former case to the parent or guardian of such child by the vaccinator and in the latter, in Form B, by the head vaccinator by whom such child was examined. In like manner whenever it is ascertained that a child has been successfully vaccinated, a certificate shall be granted by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child in Form C attached to these rules.

Grant and form of certificate of successful vaccination, unfitness for or insusceptibility of vaccination.

9. A fee of one rupee shall be payable to a public vaccinator who vaccinates a child at the request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the circle for which the vaccinator is appointed.

Fee payable to public vaccinator for vaccinating a child outside his circle.

10. As far as possible the lymph to be used shall be pure lymph obtained on the fifth day, taken from the udder or from the soft skin in the neighbourhood of the udder, of a buffalo under the age of one year which is free from contagious diseases and has perfect full sized vesicles ; or vaccine paste prepared from buffalo calves at the recognized Provincial Vaccine Depot.

Whether this lymph should be stored in tubes or phials shall be left entirely to the discretion of the Health Officer.

11. If the parent or guardian of a child produced for vaccination desires that human lymph may be used, the vaccinator shall comply and the lymph shall be taken from a child, subject to its parent or guardian's consent, that has two perfect vesicles left untouched on the arm to run their regular course. (Not more than two children shall be vaccinated from each sized vesicle opened for the purpose of extraction of lymph, and not more than 60 children from a single buffalo calf or 6 children from a single child.)

12. If the result of the first vaccination is a failure the child should be re-vaccinated. If this second operation also is not successful it is needless to repeat it again. Although the Vaccination Act does not render liable to punishment the omission to get children under the age of six months vaccinated, yet it is very desirable that children be vaccinated at an earlier age. As a rule all healthy unprotected children over one month old presented for vaccination should be vaccinated by the public vaccinators.

13. The following registers shall be kept by the Municipal Committee:—

Registers to be kept up by the Municipal Committee.

- (a) Register showing the names of children born within the local area subject to these rules on and after the date of application of Act XIII of 1880 to such area.
- (b) Registers showing the names of unprotected children born in the area aforesaid previous to the date of the application of Act XIII of 1880 and who were at that date under the age of 14 years if boys and of 8 years if girls.

(e) Register showing the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively under these ages brought within the local area aforesaid at any time after the application of Act XIII of 1880 and who had resided there for a month.

(d) Register showing the result of each vaccination or its postponement and the delivery of certificates if necessary.

14. The preparation of Register (a) shall be affected from
 Rules for the preparation of Registers. Register of Births maintained in the Municipal Office.

Of Register (b) from the information to be collected under the orders of the Secretary of the Municipal Committee by the Registrar of Births.

Of Register (c) from information to be collected by the Registrar of Births from the Jemadar of Wards.

Of Register (d) from the reports submitted by vaccinators for their respective circles as hereinafter prescribed.

15. Every public and private vaccinator employed within
 Registers to be kept up by the Vaccinator. the local area to which these rules apply shall keep up the following registers, namely: -

Register A, showing—

1. Name, sex, age, parentage, caste and residence of each child vaccinated.
2. Date of vaccination.
3. Date of inspection after vaccination.
4. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful.
5. Date of re-vaccination.
6. Date of inspection after re-vaccination.
7. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful.

Register B, showing.—

1. Name, sex, age, parentage, caste and residence of each child produced and found unfit for vaccination.
2. Date of certificate of postponement granted under Section 9 of Act XIII of 1880.
3. Date on which the child was re-presented for vaccination, and the result of inspection.
4. Date of renewal of postponement certificate, if any.
5. Remarks.

N. B.—If on the child being represented for vaccination it is found to be in a fit state for that operation, the fact should be recorded in Column 3 of Register B, and an entry of the fact of vaccination when performed should be made in Register A, a reference to such entry being made in the column of remarks of Register B opposite the corresponding entry in the latter.

16. Every public and private vaccinator shall prepare a monthly report during the vaccination season on the general result of the vaccine operations during that period and shall submit the same to the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee accompanied by a return showing:—

1. No. of boys vaccinated during the month.
2. No. of girls vaccinated during the month.
3. Results.
 - (a.) No. successful.
 - (b.) No. unsuccessful.
 - (c.) No. insusceptible.

FORM A.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

VACCINATION STATION No.

Certificate of unfitness for vaccination.

I _____, a public (or licensed, as the case may be) vaccinator, do hereby certify that in my opinion _____ (name of child) the son or daughter, (as the case may be) of resident of _____ is in a state unfit for vaccination, and that such unfitness will continue during (the whole or if a part specify the name) the current vaccination season.

Sd.

Date.

Vaccinator.

FORM B.

Certificate of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.

I _____, a head vaccinator, do hereby certify that the son (or daughter, as the case may be) of _____ resident of _____ has been twice unsuccessfully vaccinated, and that in my opinion he (or she, as the case may be) is insusceptible of successful vaccination.

Sd.

Date

Head Vaccinator.

FORM C.

Certificate of successful vaccination.

I _____, a public (or licensed, as the case may be,) vaccinator, do hereby certify that _____ (name of child) the son (or daughter, as the case may be) of _____ resident of _____ was vaccinated by me on the _____ day of _____ in the year _____, and that after due inspection I am satisfied that the vaccination has been successful.

Sd.

Date.

Vaccinator.

Fees, etc, charged at the Veterinary Hospital at Tis Hazari.

Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 2nd April 1907.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Veterinary Assistant's certificate of soundness...	5	0	0
Major operations, e. g., castration, firing etc. ...	7	0	0
Minor operations, e. g., stitching wounds, rasping teeth, etc. ...	2	0	0
Post Mortem examination (horses cattle) ...	5	0	0
" " (dogs, sheep and goats)...	2	0	0
Operations on dogs under chloroform ...	1	0	0
Minor operations on dogs ...	1	0	0
{ Consultation fee (horses cattle) ...	1	8	0
{ Consultation fee dogs ...	1	0	0
* { Verbal opinion as to soundness by Veterinary			
Assistant ...	2	0	0
Destruction of horse ...	5	0	0
Destruction of dog ...	2	0	0
{ Removing the brain of a suspected rabid animal for despatch to Kasauli (horses, cattle) ...	2	0	0
† { Removing the brain of a suspected rabid animal for despatch to Kasauli (dogs and other animals) ...	1	0	0

VISITS BY VETERINARY ASSISTANT TO PRIVATE STABLES AND KENNEA.

First visit ...	2	8	0
Subsequent visit ...	1	8	0

N. B.—In addition two annas per mile is charged for visits beyond a five miles radius from the Hospital.

IN PATIENTS.

Charges include medicines and veterinary attendance but not operations.

* Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 8th June 1915.

† Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 18th December 1918

HORSES & CATTLE.

DOGS.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
24 hours or less ...	2	0	0		1	0	0
after 24 hours per day	1	0	0		0	8	0
* { Under observation per day or part of day (exclu- sive of food).				...	0	4	0

Note 1.—In the case of in-patients for one day, when the schedule charge for medicines supplied exceeds the daily fee, the higher charge will be levied.

Note 2.—Dog patients can be fed if desired at a cost of four annas per deim and the cost charged in the bill. In other cases owners make their own arrangements. (*Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 24th February 1911*).

PRICE OF MEDICINES, ETC., SUPPLIED TO
OUT PATIENTS.

HORSES & CATTLE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Colic draughts, each ...	1	0	0
Stimulating draughts, each ...	0	8	0
Fever „ „ ...	0	8	0
Balls, each ...	0	8	0
Powders, each ...	0	4	0
„ per dozen ...	2	0	0
Electuaries, each ...	0	8	0
Enemas, each ...	0	4	0
„ medicated, each ..	0	8	0
Gargles, each ...	0	4	0
Dressing wounds, per diem ...	0	2	0
Blisters, each application ...	1	0	0
Lotions, per pint ...	1	0	0
Liniments „ ...	2	0	0
Ointment, per ounce ...	0	8	0

DOGS AND OTHER SMALL ANIMALS.

* Draughts, each ...	0	8	0
Pills, each ...	0	2	0

* Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 18th December 1918

				Rs.	A.	P.
Pills, per dozen	...	...	...	1	0	0
Powders, each	...	...	...	0	2	0
„ per dozen	...	...	...	1	0	0
* Mixture, per dose	...	...	...	0	4	0
* Bottle of mixture, 6 doses	...	...	...	1	0	0
Dressing, per application	...	...	...	0	2	0
Enemas, each	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ medicated, each	...	...	...	0	8	0
* Electuaries, each	...	...	...	0	4	0

N. B.—No charges for operations attendance and medicines will be made for horses and cattle brought to the Hospital which are the bona-fide property of persons not liable to income-tax.

CHARGES FOR HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.

	HORSES & CATTLE.			DOGS.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Adrenoline chloride solution	...	1	8	0	1	0	0
Pituitrin	...	1	8	0	1	0	0
Arecoline Hydrobromide	...	1	8	0	...		
Distemper Vaccine (Curative)							
for the full course or under	...			10	0	0	
Distemper Vaccine (Prophylactic)							
for the full course or under	...			6	0	0	
Other Hypodermic injections	...	1	8	0	1	0	0

N. B.—If the owner supplies any of the medicines for Hypodermic injections the charges will be Rs. 0-8-0 for each injection. (*Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 18th December 1918.*)

FORGE.

A forge has been added to the Civil Veterinary Hospital. It is worked by a competent farrier under the supervision of the Veterinary Assistant in charge of the Hospital.

* Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 18th December 1918,

Shoeing charges are as follows (including removing shoes and paring feet):—

		Rs.	A	P.	
* {	Horses (14-2 and over) ...	0	8	0	per foot.
	Ponies (under 14-2) ...	0	6	0	„
	Replacing old shoes (any animal) ...	0	3	0	„
	Paring feet and preparing the feet of unshod animal (any animal) ...	0	1	6	„
	Bullock (any size) per head ...	1	0	0	„

INFIRMARY.

The Veterinary Hospital has been appointed an infirmary under Section 6 (2) of Act. XI of 1890 (an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals) for the treatment and care of animals in the Delhi Municipality and Cantonments in respect of which offences against Section 6 (1) have been committed.

A fee of 4 annas per day will be levied for treatment (in addition to the usual charges for medicines, etc., which are levied from Income-Tax payers) from the owners of such animals as are left unattended at the Hospital.

* Passed at an Ordinary Meeting held on 21st May 1918.

Water Supply Bye-Laws.

*Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 9314-Education,
dated 6th November 1917.*

In supersession of bye-laws sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6088-Education, dated the 3rd July 1917, the following revised bye-laws regarding the supervision and regulations of standposts and rules regarding water supply to private houses within the Municipal limits of Delhi, issued under Sections 97, 188 (t) and 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act of 1911, are approved by the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province and are hereby published for general information.

The bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the Notification.

PART I.

PUBLIC SUPPLY.

1. Whoever bathes, or washes clothes or other articles at a public stand-post, or tampers with or damages a public stand-post, or draws or attempts to draw water from a public stand post except by the proper method, or wilfully wastes or suffers to run to waste water from a public stand-post, shall on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

2. When any person applies for permission to build or rebuild any building, inquiry shall be made from what source he proposes to draw water for the operation.

Any person wishing to draw water from a public stand-post for building purposes, shall first obtain the written permission of the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, and shall pay for the water so drawn according to the value of the work for which it is utilized, at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the value of the building as estimated by the Municipal Engineer.

3. Whoever without the written permission of the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, draws from or uses water from a

public stand post for other than domestic * purposes shall on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to fine which may extend to Rs. 50, and in addition shall be liable for the amount for which he would have been liable had he obtained permission for such use of water from a public stand post.

*Vide Section 97 (2) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911:—

"A supply of water for domestic purpose shall not be deemed to include a supply:—

- (a) for animals or for washing vehicles where such animals or vehicles are kept for sale or hire,
- (b) for any trade, manufacture, or business,
- (c) for fountains, swimming baths or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose,
- (d) for gardens or for purposes of irrigation,
- (e) for watering roads and paths,
- (f) for building purposes."

PART II.

PRIVATE SUPPLY.

Making alteration or extension of private connections.

1. No connection with the Municipal mains for a private water supply and no alteration or extension of any such existing connection shall be made in any private premises except on the application of the owner of such premises or of his recognised agent, who shall be registered as the consumer and shall be responsible for the observance of the bye-laws so far as the connections on his property are concerned:—

Provided that the Municipal Committee may, if it think fit, itself alter the position of any existing connection.

2. Every application for a connection with the Municipal mains for a private water supply or for the alteration or extension of any such existing connection, shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, and shall be made on a printed form to be obtained free of charge from the Tax Superintendent (Appendix I, Form A) and shall be accompanied by an estimate fee of Re. 1, on receipt of which an estimate shall be prepared. This fee shall be returned to the applicant if for any reason other than the fault of the applicant no estimate is framed.

3. If on receipt of the estimate the applicant wishes to have the connection, alteration or extension carried out, he shall deposit at the Secretary's office the amount of the estimate together with one quarter's dues in advance. The Municipal Engineer shall then cause the work to be executed in accordance with the Water Supply Regulations sanctioned by the Committee (Appendix II).

Metered connections.

4. (i) All connections over $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and all connections in houses to which gardens are attached, shall be metered.

(ii) The Municipal Committee may also require to be metered any connection where it considers the consumption of water is or is likely to be excessive, or when it suspects that water is wasted.

(iii) The Municipal Committee may for reasons to be recorded allow a consumer, whose connection ought to be metered according to these bye-laws, to pay at a fixed rate instead of paying ferrule rate, meter rent and charges for excess consumption, and may at any time revoke such permission.

5. (i) For metered connections the meter shall ordinarily be supplied by the Municipal Committee. A consumer may however be permitted to have his own meter subject to the following conditions:—

(a) the meter must be of a type approved by the Municipal Committee and in proper working order ;

(b) it shall be fixed by the Water Works Superintendent at the expense of the consumer.

(ii) No meter whether owned by the Committee or by a consumer shall be tampered with in any way.

6. The charges for water supply through metered connections shall be as follows:—

size of ferrule.	a water rate of.	p. m. for any amount up to	Gallons and 6 annas for every 1000 gallons of in excess.
$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	8 annas.	2,000	..
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 rupee.	4,000	..
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 rupees.	8,000	..
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 ..	20,000	..
1 "	8 ..	30,000	..

Over one inch, on special terms which will be fixed by the Municipal Committee in each case.

NOTE—500 gallons and above will be charged for as 1,000 gallons.

7. In addition to the charges specified in rule 6 there shall be charged :—

(i) in the case of meters owned by the Municipal Committee, a meter rent on the following scale :—

Size of ferrule.	Monthly rent
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	Re. 1
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch	Re. 1
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	Re. 1
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	Rs. 1-4-0
1 inch	Rs. 1-12-0
1 in. to 2 in.	Rs. 2-8-0
Over 2 inches	At the rate of Re. 1 for every inch or fraction of an inch.

These charges shall include also the cost of all alterations, repairs and renewals.

(ii) in the case of privately owned meters, a supervision charge on the following scale :—

Size of ferrule.	Monthly charge.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ...	As. 8.
Not exceeding 1 in. ...	Re. 1.
Over 1 in.	Re. 1 <i>plus</i> 8 annas for every inch after the first.

This charge shall include the cost of all ordinary repairs, but not of renewals.

8. (1) The registered consumer in respect of any metered connection may challenge the correctness of this meter on payment of a fee of Rs. 3. If on examination the meter is found to record 2 per cent or more in excess of the actual consumption, the fee shall be returned.

(2) The charges for meter rent shall be paid for any period during which the connection remains open even if the meter fails correctly to record the amount of water consumed.

Unmetered connections.

9. The charges for water supplied through unmetered connections for purely domestic purposes shall be as follows :—

Size of ferrule	Monthly charge.
-----------------	-----------------

$\frac{1}{4}$ in. a water rate of Rs. 1-4-0.	
--	--

$\frac{3}{8}$ in. a water rate of Rs. 2-8-0.	
--	--

An additional charge of 2 annas per mensem shall also be made for every extra tap after the first three.

10 If in any house to which an unmetered connection has been fitted, any operation in the way of building or rebuilding is to be undertaken, the connection shall be metered before such operation is commenced unless the consumer agrees in writing to take water from a standpost outside and to pay the charges fixed in bye-law 2 of part 1.

If such an agreement is not made the following charges shall be paid by the consumer:—

For fixing the meter Rs. 5.

For every 1000 gallons of water recorded by the meter Annas 6; quantities less than 500 gallons being neglected and quantities of 500 gallons or over being reckoned as 1000 gallons.

11. No fountain or cistern shall be connected with any unmetered connection except with the written permission of the Municipal Committee.

Calculation and payment of charges.

12. For the purpose of calculating the charges detailed in rules 6, 7 and 9, fifteen days or less shall be considered as half a month, and over 15 days but less than one month, as one month.

13. (i) (a) In the case of *unmetered* connections all *fixed* charges due shall be paid annually in advance for the calendar year in one single instalment on the first day of July in each year.
- (b) In the case of *metered* connections all *fixed* charges shall be paid monthly in advance, unless the Secretary by an order in writing shall direct that payment shall be made quarterly in advance, in which case the fixed charges shall be so paid.
- (c) All *other* charges shall be paid within seven days of the presentation of the demand.
- (ii) In the case of an *unmetered* connection:—
- (a) If the connection is not open at the beginning of the calendar year no bill shall be sent to the owner of the premises. If the connection is opened after the beginning of the calendar year the owner of the premises shall pay the full dues for the remaining portion of the calendar year in advance.
- (b) If the connection is closed before the end of the calendar year the owner of the premises shall be entitled to receive a refund of the amount paid for the remaining months and half months of the calendar year according to the provisions of these bye-laws and payment of the amount to be refunded shall be made as soon as the report is received that the connection has been closed.
- (iii) The registered consumer for any connection shall be bound to pay all charges made under these bye-laws; but if in the course of any month a meter shall have been examined and found to be registering in excess, the consumer shall be entitled to have the charge made to him for excess consumption reduced proportionately for the period from the first day of that month to the date on which the meter was examined.

- (iv) If in any month the meter of any connection ceases to register, the Committee shall be entitled to charge for that month an amount for excess consumption not exceeding the average of the past three months of full usage.

Free connections.

14. Notwithstanding the provisions of rules 6, 7, 9 and 10, the Municipal Committee may allow any water connection free for any public or charitable purpose, provided that if the person who is the registered consumer in respect of such free connection allows water to be wasted or to be used for any purpose other than that for which such free connection was granted, the Municipal Committee may cancel the grant of that free connection.

General provisions as to private connections.

15. No house shall be supplied with water from the service connection of any adjoining house or premises, provided that a connection of over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch may be used by more than one house on application to the Municipal Committee, on terms to be fixed by the Municipal Committee.

16. No connection shall be granted unless drainage arrangements have been made for the disposal of waste water to the satisfaction of the Sanitary and Engineering authorities of the Municipality.

17. No portion of any private connection or of the pipe or main leading to it shall be tampered with in any way whatever, whether for the purpose of repair, alteration, or any other purpose.

18. Every registered consumer shall be bound, immediately he has knowledge of it, to report to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee any defect in his connection whereby water runs to waste.

Of the closing and re-opening of private connections.

19. Any registered consumer who wishes to close his connection shall give fifteen days' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, after the expiry of which water rate shall not be charged.

20. (i) In the case of unmetered connections no person shall in future be registered as the registered consumer unless he is the owner of or the duly authorised agent of the owner of the premises in which the connection is fitted and pays the House Tax assessed by the Committee for those premises.

(ii) In the case of metered connections, if any person other than the owner or the duly authorised agent of the owner of the premises in which a connection has been fitted, wishes to have re-opened or kept open a connection which would otherwise be closed, he shall execute an agreement undertaking the responsibilities of a registered consumer and he shall have all the liabilities of a registered consumer. All such persons, unless the Secretary thinks fit to exempt them by an order in writing, shall deposit a sum of Rs. 20 as security for the cost of excess consumption in addition to the ordinary charges which are payable in advance. This security shall be kept intact and shall not be set off against any monies due from such registered consumer until he shall have applied to have the connection closed, when it shall either be returned to him after the payment by him of all charges assessed under these bye-laws or, after efforts to collect such charges by the Committee have failed, be used by the Committee to liquidate the payment of such charges and the cost of their collection.

21. All applications to open or re-open a connection shall be accompanied by a fee of Re. 1 as opening fee together with all dues payable in advance.

22. (i) Any connection may be cut off by order of the Municipal Committee or of any officer of the Committee duly authorized in this behalf, in the following cases in addition to those provided for by Section 101 of Act III of 1911:—

(a) for any breach of Rules 5 (ii), 10, 11, 13, 17 ;

(b) in any case where through defect in a connection water is running to waste ;

(c) in any case where the use of a water tap causes premises to become insanitary in the opinion of a Sanitary official of the Municipality not below the rank of Circle Inspector ;

(d) in any case where in the opinion of the Engineering or Sanitary authorities of the Committee, adequate drainage arrangements have not been made for the disposal of waste water ;

(c) in the case of a metered connection, where the meter requires repair.

(ii) In any case where a connection, has been cut off under Section 101 of Act III of 1911 *or in accordance with rule 22 (i) (a), the Municipal Committee may impose a penalty not exceeding Rs.50 which shall be paid before the connection is re-opened.

23. Any person who:—

(a) wilfully allows water to be wasted from a private connection, or

*Sections 100 and 101 of Act III of 1911 run as follows:—

Section 100—Any owner or occupier of any building or land, in or on which water supplied under this Act is misused from negligence or other circumstance under his control, or used without permission in excess of the quantity fixed under Section 79 or Section 98, or in which the pipes, mains or other works are out of repair to such an extent as to cause waste of water, shall, if he has knowledge thereof, be bound to give notice of the same to such officer as the Committee may appoint in this behalf.

Obligation of owner or occupier to give notice of waste of water.

Section 101—If any person whose premises are supplied with water neglects to pay the water-tax, or any sum payable under Section 97 or Section 98 when due, or to give notice as provided in the last preceding section, or wilfully or negligently misuses or causes waste of water, the Committee may cut off the supply of water from the said premises.

Cutting off of supply to premises.

- (b) without the permission of the Municipal Committee opens a connection which has been closed under these rules, or,
 - (c) is guilty of a breach of rules 5 (ii), 17, or 18, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to the fines and punishments authorized by Section 199 (1) and (2) of Act III of 1911.
-

Form A.

8 Annas stamp.

DELHI MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY.

To

THE SECRETARY,

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,

DELHI.

SIR,

Will you please put before the Committee my application for a private water supply from the Municipal mains. The premises where the connection is needed are described below and belong to me. I undertake to conform to the Municipal Water Supply Bye-laws, and enclose herewith an estimate fee of Re. 1.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Ward No.____Street, Mohalla, etc_____

Description of property_____

House owner's name, Father's name, Caste, etc._____

Size of ferrule required_____No. of taps required_____

Other particulars_____

N.B.—This form may be obtained free from the Tax Superintendent's office.

APPENDIX II.

WATER SUPPLY REGULATIONS.

1. All work connected with the making, alteration, extension, or repair of private connections shall be carried out under the supervision of the Municipal Engineer by the person or persons whom the Municipal Committee may, from time to time, appoint as its licensed plumber or plumbers.

2. No tap shall be allowed to project outside any premises, nor shall any tap be fixed in such a position as to be available for use by the public or in close proximity to any privy, drain, or other place where injurious gases are likely to be produced.

3. No connection shall be made by a licensed plumber between a communication pipe and a supply-pipe, except in the presence of an officer duly authorized in this behalf by the Municipal Engineer.

4. Every boiler for generating steam shall be supplied with water from a cistern and not directly from the service pipe, and every cistern shall be provided with a ball valve, a detective or warning pipe, and proper means of access and inspection.

5. The pipes and fittings of house service connections shall be exact duplicates of the samples deposited in the office of the Municipal Engineer, so that the parts may be interchangeable, and shall consist of five sections:—

- (i) *The ferrule, connecting the communication pipe with the supply-pipe.* The ferrule shall be covered with an iron bell-cover resting on the supply-pipe to protect it from contact with the earth.

- (ii) *The communication-pipe from the ferrule to the stop-cock, and the service-pipe or pipes from the stop-cock to the taps. Above ground all pipes shall be screened wherever practicable from exposure to the sun. The communication-pipe shall be not less than 2 ft below the surface of the ground. Wherever a communication-pipe is laid across a sewer or open drain or in any place where in the opinion of the Municipal Engineer it is liable to injury, such pipe shall be passed through an exterior glazed-ware or cast-iron pipe of sufficient length and strength to afford due protection to it. No pipe of less than 1 inch shall be laid under roads.*
- (iii) *A brass stop-cock, having the same water-way as the pipe, which shall be placed at or near the point of entrance to the premises to be supplied, or if necessary within such premises, to shut off the water and regulate the supply. The stop-cock shall be provided with a foot-way cover-box resting on brick work to indicate its situation and furnished with a lock and key. Such key shall remain under the control of the Municipal Engineer. The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment so that the supply to the house may be regulated by it.*
- (iv) *The taps. All taps wherever fitted shall be of the screw-down variety.*
- (v) *The meter where necessary. The meter shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible, in a position where it can be conveniently examined. No meter shall be fixed under ground unless in a brick well. No meter shall be disconnected from the service pipe or in any way interfered with save with the permission of the Municipal Engineer.*

There must be arrangements for locking it and the key shall remain under the control of the Municipal Engineer. The Municipal Engineer shall cause all meters to be tested at least once a quarter and in each case a certificate shall be filed to the effect that the meter has been tested.

6. The dimensions of ferrule, interior pipes and taps for water shall be of the following relative sizes only, except when a connection is taken for supply in bulk:—

Diameter of ferrule.	DIAMETER OF PIPES INSIDE HOUSE.		Size of taps or cocks.
	Lower floor.	Upper floor.	
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

7. Connections may be cut off:—

- (i) by order of the Secretary of the Municipal Committee in cases provided for in rule 22 (i) (a), (b), (c) & (d) of the Water Supply Bye laws ;
- (ii) by order of the Municipal Engineer in cases provided for in rule 22 (i) (b) (d) and (e).

Bye-laws for defining the standard weights and measures to be used in the Municipality and for the inspection of weights and measures. -

Under Section 188 (1) (e) (iii), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification No. 2752-Education dated 23rd April 1914.

1. The tola, the yard and the quart shall be the standards of weight, length and volume respectively for use within the limits of the Delhi Municipality.

2. There shall be kept within the office of the Delhi Municipality a standard tola weight, a standard yard in length and a standard quart measure, all of which shall have been previously certified by the Master of the Mint in Calcutta or the Department of the Board of Trade in England.

3. (a) The chattaek shall be a weight of 5 tolas, the seer a weight of 16 chattaeks and the maund a weight of 40 seers.

(b) The gallon shall be a volume of 4 quarts and the pint a volume of half a quart. There shall also be kept in the office of the Delhi Municipality a set of weights of 1 maund; 20, 10, 5, 3, 2 and 1 seer; 8, 4, 3, 2, and 1 chattaek; and 3, 2 and 1 tola; also a measure equal to the standard yard in length; also a set of measures of one gallon, one quart and one pint.

4. The Municipal Engineer shall cause to be tested and verified, all weights and measures brought to him by any person for verification. He shall compare such weights and measures with the sets of weights or measures hereinbefore referred to, and on satisfying himself that such weights or measures are correct, shall cause a mark or stamp to be affixed to each of such weights or measures. A fee not exceeding four annas shall be charged for each weight or measure so tested or compared which is not made of iron, brass or other hard metal.

Provided that lead may be used by the Municipal Engineer when testing any weights to bring such weights up to a standard, but such lead when used for this purpose shall be stamped by the officer using it with a mark approved by the Committee.

5. The standard weights and measures mentioned in bye-law 2 shall be tested in the month of January in every year by the Municipal Works Sub-committee of the Municipality, who shall certify that they actually correspond with the weights and measures marked thereon, and the said weights and measures shall thereupon, for all purposes of comparison, testing and inspection, be the sole standards for such weights respectively within the limits of the Delhi Municipality until the next testing.

6. All dealings and contracts had and made within the limits of Delhi Municipality for any work to be done or goods to be sold or delivered by weight, length, or in the case of liquids by volume, shall in the absence of a special contract be deemed to be had and made according to the weights and measures herein provided.

7. No person shall use a weight or measure of a denomination ordinarily applicable to any of the weights and measures referred to in these bye-laws or to any sub-division or multiple of any such weight or measure (as the case may be), unless it is in conformity with the standard prescribed by these bye-laws in respect of such weight or measure. (*Confined to Municipal Markets only.*)

8. Any person committing a breach of bye-law 7 shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine which may amount to Rs. 50.

NOTE—The standard tola referred to in the above bye-laws is as nearly as possible the Indian standard tola of 180 grains and the corresponding value of the maund referred to above is 82 28571 pounds Avoirdupois.

Bye-laws for the Supervision, Regulation and Protection of Wells, Tanks, etc.

*Under Section 188(e) (vi), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.
Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification
No. 7069-Education dated 16th September 1913.*

1. Except as permitted by a notice under Section 106, Act III of 1911, (Punjab Municipal Act), no person shall bathe or wash cloths in such a place that the water used in bathing or washing can drain into any Municipal public water tank or well, the water of which is used for drinking.

2. No person shall throw or cause to enter into any well or Municipal public water tank, any dog or other animal.

3. No person shall throw any rubbish, dirt, filth, or other noisome thing into any well or Municipal public water tank or into the Jumna between Majnun-ka-Tila and Metcalfe House, or cleanse therein any cloth, wool, leather or skin of any animal.

4. No person shall cause the water of any sink, sewer or drain, or of any steam engine or boiler, or any other filthy water, belonging to him or under his control to drain or to flow so as to be likely to drain into any well or Municipal public water tank or into the Jumna between Majnun-ka-Tila and Metcalfe House.

5. No person shall do any act whereby the water of any well or Municipal public water tank or of the River Jumna between Majnun-ka-Tila and Metcalfe House is fouled or likely to be fouled.

6. Any person committing a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine which may amount to fifty rupees, or if the breach is a continuing breach to a further fine which may amount to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Bye laws to facilitate the collection of Wheel Tax.

*Under Section 188 (1) (a), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.
Approved by the Chief Commissioner in Notification
No. 2655-Education, dated 18th April 1914.*

1. Any person residing within the limits of the Delhi Municipality who has in his possession for use any of the vehicles mentioned in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1180 Education, dated 18th February 1914, shall be liable to pay wheel tax on the same, according to the schedule of rates given in the aforesaid Notification, which schedule is reprinted below:—

1. On every vehicle including carts and thelas which do not ply for hire but are kept and used for private purposes within Municipal limits.

(i) Chhakras, carts and thelas drawn by animals, which have :—

	Rates per wheel per mensem.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) No tyre less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width	0	4	0
(b) Any tyre less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. but not less than 2 inch width	0	6	0
(c) Any tyre less than 2 inch in width	1	0	0

If any wheel is less than 2 ft. 6 inch in diameter, an additional rate of annas six per cart shall be imposed.

(ii) Carts drawn by men :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) All tyres $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch and more in width	0	2	0
(b) All tyres less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch and not less than 2 inch in width	0	3	0

(c) Any tyre less than 2 inch in width 0 4 0
 Plus anna one per mensem for wheels less
 than 2 ft. 6 inch in diameter

(iii) On all other vehicles the rate shall be annas four per wheel per mensem. Licensed Hackney carriages, thelas and carts licensed to ply for hire, carriages standing for sale at regular dealers' premises and all thelas and carts which do not ply for hire but are used for bona-fide agricultural purposes only, are exempt from this tax.

2. Two-wheeled country carts drawn by men and two-wheeled country carts or four-wheeled thelas drawn by one or more animals, will be assigned numbers by the Secretary Municipal Committee. These numbers shall be painted on the vehicles in red on a white ground and owners of such vehicles shall produce them at the Town Hall for the purpose of having the numbers assigned to them so painted and a fee of four annas will be charged for painting.

3. The Secretary Municipal Committee shall as far as possible cause to be served upon every person newly taking up his residence within the Municipality and upon such other persons as are liable presumably to pay wheel tax, a notice calling upon them to furnish the information specified in Form A and to return the form duly signed to the Municipal Office with the required declaration within 15 days of the receipt of the same.

4. Any person committing a breach of bye-laws 2, or failing to give a reply within 15 days as required in bye-law 3, shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees and when the breach is a continuing breach to a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Form A.

From

THE SECRETARY,

Municipal Committee,

DELHI.

To

Date.....

Sir,

73. Every person shall on the demand of an officer duly authorized by the Committee in this behalf furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such person is liable to pay any Municipal tax; and every hotel or lodging house keeper or Secretary of a residential club shall also, on demand made as aforesaid, furnish a list of all persons residing in such hotel, lodging-house or club.

(2) If any person so called upon to furnish such information omits to do so or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Under the provisions of Section 73 of the Municipal Act III of 1911, I am directed to request you kindly to fill in the statement, on reverse, of vehicles and milch cattle belonging to you and to return it duly filled in before the..... instant.

I have etc.,

for *Secr. Munl. Committee,*
Delhi.

STATEMENT SHOWING VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.

Belonging to _____

Address _____

[illegible]

I hereby declare that the above statement is correct.

Signature _____

Dated _____



3 0112 099019223